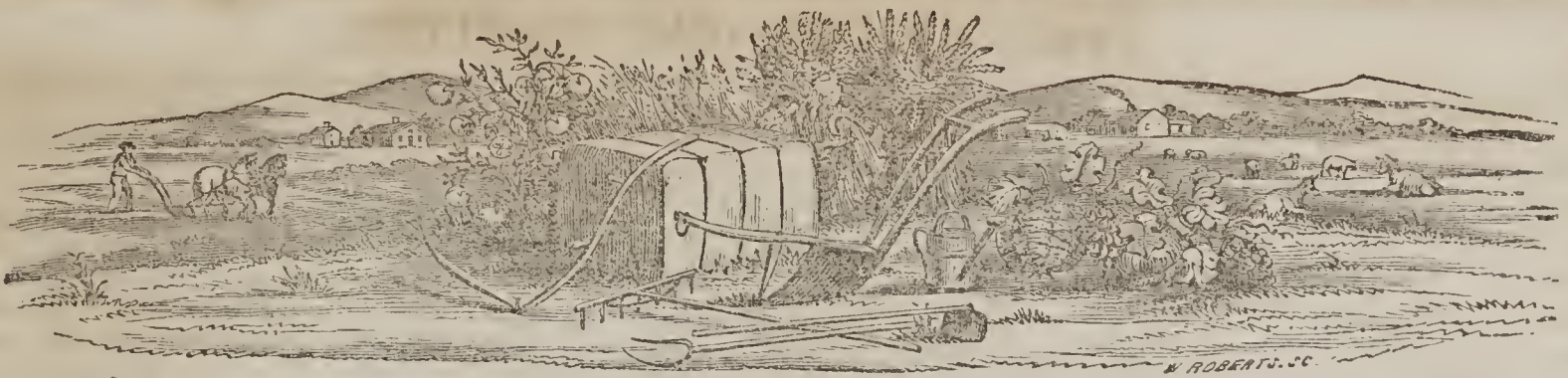


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# FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MECHANICS, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

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## The Farmer and Planter

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### The Formation of Soils.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The subsoil is composed of the elementary solids and their simple compounds. The soil or vegetable mould is composed of these elementary solids variously combined with the gaseous elements, simple or compound. The subsoil contains the solids and the atmosphere contains the gases—the combination of which forms the soil or vegetable mould. (The former or subsoil is the debris of rocks—the latter or subsoil the debris of vegetable substances). The natural inference from this at first sight is, that the vegetable mould was formed by the direct chemical action of the atmosphere upon the exposed subsoil. But this is not so—if it were, we might expect to see spontaneous vegetation, and new plants under modifying circumstances constantly being produced. Vegetable life, or, the vegetable principle, must first be deposited in the ground.—The vegetable seed contains this principle. Heat and moisture acting upon the seed bring into play that principle—rendering it active that was before dormant. Cast into a situation relative to the subsoil and atmosphere—awakened to action by heat and moisture—this principle

begins to work, to set in motion and direct the movements of the particles of air and earth according to their chemical affinities, and in accordance with this principle of life. The result, or product, is a vegetable, composed of roots, stems and leaves. The first shoot down into the earth to bring up its solid elements—the last expand into the air to inhale the gaseous element. Brought into the plant, the principle of life combines them and produces the growth of the plant. This principle in the plant is what the chemist is in the laboratory. In order that the growth of the plant should be free and unimpeded—its roots should have room to expand in, and its leaves to spread and extend as much as the necessities require. It is presumable the subsoil was, before the soil was formed—hard and difficult to penetrate, and we may suppose almost entirely so by the tender annual plants. A plant hardier and more vigorous, of longer life and slower growth, and one that could stand the havoc of storm and tempest seems, at this stage of the formation of soils, to have been needed. The forest trees are such plants—well adapted to form on the earth's surface a pabulum for the more tender annuals. And if some of the propositions advanced are correct, they are the true renovators of worn out lands. All annual plants whose roots shoot deep into the subsoil, must be regarded as renovators. The cow-pea and cotton plants have such roots. All plants which have no subsoil roots, but feed upon the vegetable mould already formed, are exhausters—they add nothing to the soil. They may change the soil by making new combinations out of the materials already there. They may also fix into the soil more of the gaseous elements. When a plant is

burned the solids remain, and the gases escape. The same thing takes place in the decay of vegetables. Subsoil plants are constantly renovating the earth's surface—showing the necessity and wisdom of the arrangement of the farmer who rests one-half or one-third of his lands every year—following with a subsoil plant. The subsoil annual plants may, in a given length of time, produce a greater accumulation of vegetable mould on the earth's surface than the forest trees—dying annually, they return to the soil all they make; not only their leaves, but stem, root and all. For instance (take the cow-pea) a subsoil annual plant may add to the soil in one year as much as the oak would in three. Old worn out fields will grow up in pines and, if you will give them time enough, will renovate the soil. But this may be accomplished sooner by sowing down, and plowing in, the subsoil annual plants. All green crops, if entirely returned to the soil, will add to its fertility. The red clover must be a subsoil plant as it delights in red clay soils—so does the cow pea. The other varieties of the clover I do not think are fertilizers to any extent. The grasses generally are consumers. The cow pea from its rapid and luxuriant growth, and large tap root, may return to the soil more, in one year, than red clover. The cotton plant, if the whole plant was returned, is a greater fertilizer than either. We know the effects of the cotton seed alone. Many of the park lands of England were once worn out lands, but being set out in forest trees, have become the richest lands of that country.

### "COLD WATER."

A MAN without predominant inclination is not likely to be either useful or happy. He who is everything is nothing.



**Rat-proof Corn Crib.**

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The time for cribbing our nubbins will soon be here, and it behooves us all, considering their prospective plentifulness, to secure them from that lawless depredator, the rat: and as I hear almost universal complaint on that subject, I consider it worth the while to state my plan of prevention which, from thirty years experience, I know to be infallible. A plow stock or something of the kind thrown, through negligence, against or under the crib, may afford them means of access, but this is easily avoided. The plan, at the same time simple and effectual, is as follows:

Get out say nine posts of sassafras, or any durable wood, four feet long; hew them from the middle to one end, tapering to about four inches; sink them about twenty inches in the ground in three parallel rows, leaving the hewn part above the ground; place on them three wide slabs each covering a row of three posts, crosswise the crib, extending four to six inches over the edge of the posts, the plain side downward. On this build your crib, and my word for it your corn will not be eaten by rats.

The slabs if not wide enough, can be made sufficiently so, by splicing at each post with a short piece of plank or shingle.

I might state to you that the corn crop in this immediate vicinity is good, but in the greater portion of the district it is worse than in 1845. Cotton has shed tremendously; wheat was excellent; oats sorry. Yours, truly, RED OAK.  
*Glymphville, S. C., Aug., '51.*

**MILK CLEAN**—When milk is drawn in the usual way from the cow; the last of the milking is much the richest; this is because the cream has in a great part risen to the surface inside the cow's udder; the portion last drawn off, then, of course contains the most of it. Such a fact shows the importance of thorough and careful milking. More milk is said to be obtained from the cow when she is milked three times a day, than when once or twice, but in this last case it is very rich.—NORTON.

**Meeting of Leon Co. Cotton Planters.**

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Aug., 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At the request of Mr. Allen, Secretary, who is necessarily absent, I enclose you the proceedings of a Meeting of Cotton Planters, held in this city on the 26th ult., which by resolution you are requested to publish.

Very respectfully, JAMES E. BROOME.

At a meeting of planters, convened at the Court House in the City of Tallah-

hassee, on Saturday, the 26th inst., Col. Robert Butler was called to the Chair, and after a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting, Col. John Parkhill and Dr. G. W. Holland were appointed Vice Presidents, and B. F. Allen requested to act as secretary.

The committee retired for a few moments, and through their chairman, J. E. Broom, submitted to the meeting the following report and resolutions:

Your committee have had under consideration the subject of a Cotton Planters' Convention and beg leave to submit the following report:

There is, perhaps, no interest in the world surrounded with so many difficulties or subject to so many disasters, as the cotton planting interest. The great irregularity in the production, caused by the seasons, and the appearance or non-appearance of numerous enemies peculiar to this plant, produces fluctuations of the price, such as appear to visit no other great interest. Whether the fluctuations are necessarily incident to the production and sale of this staple, appears to be a question which has, as yet, engaged a very small share of the planter's attention. How far the difficulties which surround us are attributable to over production, or to irregular production; or how far they result from making our controlling markets too far from our own gin houses, or how far a remedy for our evils might be supplied by a judicious concert of action amongst cotton planters, are all questions in which we seem to feel but little concern. These, and many others connected with this subject, might, as your committee believe, be investigated with great benefit; and such a labor would be peculiarly appropriate to a Cotton Planter's Convention.

Having met for the purpose of considering the expediency of calling our cotton planting brethren to meet us in convention, it is perhaps proper that your committee should present the reasons which induce them to advocate such a call. These will require, to some extent, an examination of the causes of our difficulties and the possibility of applying a remedy. In this examination, the first question which presents itself for our consideration, is that of over production.

The depressions in price to which we are forced so often to submit, are attributed generally to over production. To ascertain whether this has been the cause, aggregates must be looked to, and not the relative production and consumption of any single year. For the purpose of testing this matter, your committee have gone back as far as the year 1825, and find that up to the year 1850, the production has not exceeded the consumption.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of J. E. Broome, Ed. Houston, T. K. Leonard, Richard Hayward and Geo. Whitfield, were appointed by the Chair, to present business to the meeting.

On this subject, they present the following table, in which is shown the average annual production and av-

erage annual consumption of the world, for each period of five years, from 1825 to 1850.

**Production.**

Av'rage from	1825 to 1830	1,231,000 bales per an.
" "	1830 to 1835	1,450,000 "
" "	1835 to 1840	1,919,000 "
" "	1840 to 1845	2,561,000 "
" "	1845 to 1850	2,791,000 "

9,952,000

**Consumption.**

Av'rage from	1825 to 1830	1,187,000 bales per an.
" "	1830 to 1835	1,540,000 "
" "	1835 to 1840	1,943,000 "
" "	1840 to 1845	2,414,000 "
" "	1845 to 1850	2,869,000 "

9,953,000

These results, multiplied by five, will show that the whole production in twenty-five years, has been 49,760,000 bales, and that the consumption in the same time, has been 49,765,000 bales, or an excess over the production of 5,000 bales, or 200 bales per annum. How much greater the consumption would have been had the raw material been furnished in increased quantity, your committee will not conjecture. Enough is shown by the facts to establish an important point: that the extent of consumption up to this time, has been controlled by the extent of production, and we must therefore look to other causes for the ruinous depressions in price, to which we have so often submitted.

The second point requiring investigation, is the capacity of the world for over production. To this, your committee concede there cannot be a definite answer given; they incline, however, strongly to the opinion that, at fair prices and with proper organization on the part of the American cotton planters, the capacity for over production does not, and never can exist.

The extraordinary increase in the production of the world in five years, from 1840 to 1845, averaging 642,000 bales per annum, caused a regular increase in the stock of raw material left on hand in Europe at the close of each year, until on the 31st of December, 1845, it had reached 1,221,000 bales, estimated as sufficient for twenty-six weeks' consumption.—The average increased production in the United States for the next four years, (embracing the crops of 1845 and 1848,) was 117,000 bales per annum, and yet on the 31st of December, 1849, the stock on hand in Europe was reduced to 646,000 bales, estimated as sufficient for only thirteen weeks' consumption. The crops of 1849 and '50, not equalling the average consumption of the last five years, it may be safely asserted that the consumption is now being limited and curtailed by a short supply of the raw material. To sustain this view of the case, we make an extract from a document read in 1850, by one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade, before the British Association at Edinburgh. "Great Britain now is, and for many years has been, dependent not upon the good will of the citizens of the United States, to sell their produce to us,



but very much upon the influence of seasons, for the means of setting to work that large proportion of its population which depends upon the cotton manufacture for the feeding of themselves and families. In the present condition of our cotton trade, any serious falling off in the amount of the cotton crop in the United States, necessarily abridges the means of laboring among our Lancashire and Lanarkshire spinners and weavers. Such a falling off is, in any year, likely to occur. We have felt its influence twice within the last few years, are at this time suffering under it, and are threatened with another adverse season, the effect of which must be to deprive of employment a large proportion of those spinners and weavers whose labor is bestowed on the preparation of coarse goods." \* \* \*

"Our supply of cotton has hitherto been drawn in very fluctuating proportions from British India, Brazil, Egypt, our West India Colonies and the United States of America. From this last named country, the quantities were, for a long series of years, in a continued condition of increase. From Brazil our importations have sensibly lessened, without any reasonable prospect of future increase.—From Egypt the quantities fluctuate violently, and depend greatly upon causes not falling within ordinary commercial considerations. In the British West Indies the cultivation of cotton has for some time ceased to form a regular branch of industry, and it is hardly to be expected that, having thus ceased to be profitable when prices in Europe were uniformly at a higher level than they have been for a long series of years, the culture to any important extent will be resumed in these Colonies. From British India, the quantities received depend upon a different set of circumstances, but of such a nature as to forbid any very sanguine hope of great and permanent increase in the shipments." After continuing the argument at some length, attention is called to the immense increased consumption of their cotton mills, showing that in 1800, they consumed 56,010,732 pounds, and in 1819, 775,463,003 lbs. and remark: "It is by no means improbable that the consumption during the last nine years would have gone forward at constantly accelerated pace, so that it would by this time have gone beyond 1,000,000,000 pounds in the year but for the check given to it in 1847 and in the present year, through insufficiency in the supply of the raw material" \* \* \*

"This increase has been concurrent with—and mainly caused by, a continual reduction in the price of cotton." \* \* \*

"On the other hand, the continual fall in the price has acted as a stimulus on the producers, (American) who have hitherto made up, in general, by the extent of their cultivation, for the diminished price of their crops." Thus it is seen that increased supplies are greatly wanted, but their experience is, that the surest means of stimulating production in the United States, is to reduce the price. Your committee might furnish many authorities to show, that in Great Britain, the

great head of manufacturing industry, the idea that markets may not be found for all the cotton goods she can procure the raw material to produce, has long since been abandoned. Even the Government is alarmed at the prospect of their industry being checked, not for the want of customers, but for the want of cotton. The most powerful efforts have been made, and are still being made, to stimulate the production of cotton in every country where there is hope of success. How far they have succeeded may be inferred from the fact, that in five years preceeding 1850, the production in India and Brazil declined sixteen per cent., and in the same time the supplies of Surat and Madras, declined twenty-four per cent. Thus, it will be seen, that notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to stimulate production in every quarter, the United States is the only country that has continued to furnish increased supplies. But the character of our increase for the last twenty years, must give small consolation to those who apprehend difficulties from a short supply of raw cotton. Our per cent. increase has been regularly and rapidly diminishing, as is shown from the following table, the data of which we take from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, a work of high commercial character:

	Total	Per an.
Increased per cent. in 20 y'rs	177 or 8 85-100	
" " 15 "	119 or 7 66-100	
" " 10 "	58 or 5 95-100	
" " 5 "	15 or 3	

Thus it is seen that the per cent. increase in American cotton has been rapidly declining, until we are now down to three per cent. per annum. Not so, however, with American consumption—that is increased, in the same time, more than nine per cent. per annum. The per cent. increased production in the world, for the last five years, is down to an average of 1 80-100 per annum; while the per cent. increase in consumption has been 3 80-100 per annum; and leaving out England, France and the United States, the increase in the balance of the world has been 46 per cent., or more than nine per cent per annum. This state of things cannot continue; the rate of production must be increased, or the rate of consumption diminished—the equilibrium will be found.

These calculations show, that the area for the consumption of cotton goods is enlarging—that the vast and yet unsupplied population of the world are rapidly maturing a competition, which, without greatly augmented supplies of the raw material, will at no distant day be seriously felt by the manufacturers and consumers of England, France and the United States. The commerce of every civilized nation is opening new markets and enlarging old ones for our benefit. To what extent new markets already found have been supplied compared, with their wants, or how many others are yet to be opened and supplied; your committee have no means of ascertaining, but an inference may be drawn from the fact that the largest five years' average production

the world has yet furnished, is 2,791,000 bales per annum. That of these, England, France and the United States require for their consumption, from 2,000,000 to 2,200,000 bales; leaving not more than one fourth of the annual product to supply the balance of the world, with a population, probably ten times as large as their own. Under such circumstances, it may reasonably be supposed, that with fair average prices, markets will be found for all the cotton which we now have, or ever will have, the ability to produce.

Having now shown that there has been no over production, in the aggregate, and that there is no reasonable probability that there ever will be, your committee will attempt to show the effects of irregular production on prices and consumption. Here, your committee believe, may be found the source of nearly all the fluctuations to which this great interest has been subjected. To illustrate the effects of irregular production, three simple suppositions will be used, remarking that extreme cases are selected, and a single year used to establish a principle where, in practice, several may be required.—Suppose that the crop of 1851 should be 3,000,000 bales—that to manufacture these, 3,000,000 dollars of capital must be invested, and 3,000,000 operatives employed—suppose the capital and operatives furnished, the crop manufactured, sold and consumed. Then suppose the year 1852 yields only 2,000,000 bales.—To manufacture these, only two-thirds of this capital and two-thirds of these operatives are necessary. What is to become of the other one-third of each? To retain their position, short time is resorted to, and this, it is found, starves the operatives and destroys the dividend on the capital. Then fine numbers only are spun; these are found to be unsaleable and give an unhealthy character to the manufacturing business. These palliatives fail, as they always must, and the equilibrium is restored by driving out one-third of the capital and labor, to seek employment in other pursuits, promising more stability.

Then suppose the year 1853 furnishes another crop of 3,000,000 bales. What is to be done with it? The capital remaining is only sufficient to manufacture 2,000,000, and without manufacturing, it cannot be consumed. The result is inevitable—the crop sells for a trifle, and at the close of the year, there is a surplus of 1,000,000 bales in excess of the usual supply, and this, perhaps, to be increased by a good crop in '54.

Under such circumstances speculators, seeing no prospect of improvement, withdraw from the market—the manufacturer is left without competition, and fixes the price to suit himself—the planter becomes discouraged, and forces his cotton off at any thing that is offered—unites in the general cry, that the production is immeasurably in advance of the consumption—vies with the manufacturer in fixing the impression and making it universal, that large supplies and low prices are inevitable for all time to come.



This impression being fixed, capital flows in rapidly, new factories go up in all directions, old ones are enlarged and improved, trade in Manchester becomes healthy, new and extensive markets are found for the consumption of cotton goods, and in a few years, to the utter astonishment of all the world, it is found that the picture has been reversed—that an unprecedented increase in the consumption has taken place—the surplus is all gone—prices moved upward—a short crop is made, and capital is again driven out, to be invited back, by the same process, after another long depression in prices.

These, your committee believe, are the natural results of irregular production, and were it possible to obtain such concert of action among planters as would reduce the annual crop one-half, the same principles would govern, and the same results be obtained ultimately.

If it be true, as your committee supposed, (and as a careful examination of the production, consumption and stock remaining on hand for twenty-five years past, they think will abundantly show,) that our difficulties have not been attributable to over production, but to irregular production, then is it not important that we should apply the remedy, if there is one? Irregular production, it is conceded, cannot be prevented, but your committee think that organized concert of action will control its effects. By way of illustration, suppose that the year 1851 yields 3,000,000 bales, and that it is definitely ascertained that the capital employed is only sufficient to manufacture 2,500,000 of these—now, in the ordinary course of trade, the effects of irregular production would be shown by great depression in price. But suppose the planters refuse to send the crop forward to any greater extent than is actually sufficient to supply the demand for consumption and retain under their own sheds the other 500,000 bales. Such a course would secure them fair prices for the amount sold, and control the natural effects of irregular production that year.—Then suppose the year 1852 furnishes only 2,000,000 bales; the ordinary effect of this, as has been shown, would be to drive capital out of the manufacturing business, and lay the foundation for subsequent low prices. This would be controlled, by adding the 500,000 bales retained from the crop of 1851—supplying the manufacturer's demand—securing good prices for both crops, and preventing the derangement which would have resulted from a withdrawal of manufacturing capital. Thus the principal might be run through any number of years, and admitting that there is no aggregate over production, every crop would bring a fair price, because offered only in quantities sufficient to supply the demand. Such a system as this, would protect us against the consequence of irregular production, but it can never be carried into effect by individual action. There are no means of procuring the necessary concert, to say nothing of other insuperable obstacles.

If we would do any thing certainly and

effectively, we must organize a Cotton Planters' Association. This should be chartered by the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, with a capital of at least \$20,000,000, to be increased in amount, as the wants of the business might require. The Association should erect or purchase extensive warehouses in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Apalachicola, St. Marks and New Orleans, and establish at each of these points a regular commission business, with a view to the storage and sale of the entire crop of the United States.

For the purpose of securing to themselves the whole cotton commission business, they should establish a minimum price, which, for the purposes of this argument, we will fix at 10 to 12½ cents, according to quality and location, and averaging say 11 cents per pound. This should be guaranteed to all their regular customers, and to all parties holding cotton purchased of them, so long as the said cotton remained in their warehouses. The world should have notice that, whenever the cotton offering was not wanted by others, at or above the minimum fixed, it would be wanted by the Association—that, when purchased, it would never be re-sold, until taken at cost, adding storage, insurance, interest on the investment, with a commission for purchasing, and another for selling.—This accumulation of charges would induce the manufacturers to take their supplies, before the company would be required to take any; nor is it, indeed, likely that they would ever be purchasers to any large extent. Under such a system, the planter would not crowd the market with cotton, as is now the case, and speculators at the minimum price would purchase freely, and hold with confidence.

Another inducement for such an organization may be found in its capacity for increasing the consumption, provided the raw material is furnished. The bagging and rope necessary for packing a crop of 2,500,000 bales, would require about 50,000,000 pounds, or about 100,000 bales, of the most inferior part of the crop.—This would be 4 per cent. of the entire yield. To insure this large increase in the consumption of the United States, it would only be necessary to erect the machinery for manufacturing these articles—sell them at a trifle above the cost of production, and discriminate in the minimum price fixed, to such extent as might be found necessary, against cotton packed in any other material. This would insure the packing of the entire crop in our own staple, and provide for the employment of a considerable amount of labor in manufacturing the bagging and rope necessary. But this is not the only increase to be effected in the consumption; the guarantee which the manufacturer everywhere would have (incidentally) that his goods, when made, could never be brought into competition with goods made from cotton at a lower price than his own, would induce the production of a larger proportion of coarse numbers—feeling that there could be no risk in stocking himself heavily, spindles would

not be stopped or short time resorted to, because orders were not in hand for work ahead, the manufacturing business would be characterized by greater regularity, and conducted with greater confidence—the supplies of goods would be better and the consumption larger. Another inducement for such an organization is the great saving of expense in getting our cotton into the hands of the manufacturer.

The Liverpool market governs the American market, and it matters not where the planter sells his cotton, he sells in reference to what is the supposed net value in Liverpool, and the difference between the price in our own sea-ports and the price in Liverpool, is the measure of charges and expenses paid by deductions from the price of the crop when sold. Taking the period of ten years, from 1840 to 1850, it is found that the average price in Liverpool was 2 95-100 cts per pound higher than the average during the same time in the sea-ports of the United States. Taking this as the measure of charges and expenses, and estimating our production for the next ten years at 2,500,000 bales, of 500 lbs. each, and the expenses may be stated thus:

1,250,000,000 lbs. at 2 95-100 cents per pound	36,875,000
Add storage in American sea-ports, averaging 3 mos. 50 cents per bale on 2,500,000,	1,250,000
Drayage on do. a 10	250,000
Mending do. a 5	125,000
Brokerage, extra labor, &c., &c.; a 15	375,000
Commission on sales a 55	
dol. pr. bale a 2½ pr. ct. 3,437,500	
	5,437,500
	<hr/> \$42,312,500

Thus it is shown that, exclusive of charges in interior towns, the expenses paid by the planter on a crop of the size supposed would be over \$42,000,000, or nearly \$17 per bale, and this, too, (so far as the larger item is concerned) on a range of prices of only 7c. and 7 mills in the American ports.

How far these expenses may be reduced by concentrating our business in our own ports, and bringing the manufacturer to our own warehouses for his supplies, and thus dispensing with intermediate markets, and intermediate agents, may be seen by reference to the following table.

Total charges now paid on 1,250,000,000 lbs.	\$42,312,500
Deduct for necessary charges as follows:	
For charges in southern sea-ports as per table above,	5,437,500
Freight from southern sea ports to the man'fer's receiving ports, on 1,250,000,000 lbs. a ¾	9,375,000
Marine insurance on do. at \$60 per bale a 1 per cent.	1,500,000
Small incidental charges, a 40 cts per bale,	1,000,000
	<hr/> 17,312,500

Deducting 17,312,500 from 42,312,500 leaves a balance of 25,000,000, which, if



these estimates are correct, must constitute an unnecessary charge on the cotton planter, and might be saved by transacting our business with the manufacturer at our own warehouses. That the organization of such an association as your committee have suggested would effect such a revolution in the cotton trade, they think may be shown. So long as the cotton remains in their warehouses, it would be under a guarantee that it should bring a certain and fair price; the benefit of this would be lost as soon as it was removed. Under such circumstances, who would slip it? Would the planter or speculator remove a bale? What would be the inducement? Such removal would not only forfeit the guarantee, with an accumulation of unnecessary charges, by which the net price would be reduced. With strong inducements, therefore, for its remaining, and a certainty of a loss on its removal; scarcely a bale would go except to the manufacturer's order. Effect such a revolution and Liverpool would no longer be the great cotton market of the world and govern prices for us—our own southern ports would become the manufacturer's market—our own merchants would be their purchasing agents—we should learn to do our own business, keep our own means at home, and this would bring the commerce of all nations to our ports—the gold and produce of all would be brought to our cities to exchange for our cotton. We should become the great importing as well as exporting section of country. Business would invite capital and population—our property would be greatly enhanced in value—we should be independent of all sections and countries, while all would be made tributary to us. In conclusion, your committee will ask, can the necessary capital be raised?—Why not? Eight dollars per bale on the production of a single year would be sufficient, while they have attempted to show that ten dollars per bale, per annum, would be saved in expenses, and there can be no doubt that a similar sum would be received by increased price.—If so, fifty million dollars a year would be added to the cotton planters' income.—This benefit would be common to all, and it is deemed sufficient to justify the subscription of 20,000,000 dollars, even if so much would be necessarily sunk in the operation. But your committee can see no reason why the capital should be lost; on the other hand, the cotton commissions, &c., have been estimated to be worth, in the sea-ports, 5,437,500 dollars—the interest on the capital would be equal to at least 1,000,000 more, making 6,437,500 dollars, while the back storage, receiving and forwarding, commissions on consignments of other produce, and on vessels, with a great variety of smaller matters, would hardly fail to pay the expenses of conducting the business, leaving the interest and cotton commission business as a dividend of nearly thirty-three per cent. per annum to the stockholders.

Your committee have thus considered, as far as their means of investigation have

allowed them, the questions of over production, and our capacity for over production, the influence of irregular production, and the possibility of controlling its effects, our ability to increase the consumption, improve the price, and save a large portion of the annual charges and expenses now paid. They have confined themselves to the discussion of a single plan or system of protection, not doubting that there are others, and perhaps better ones, which will be presented should a convention of cotton planters be assembled. Accompanying this report they present the following resolutions for the consideration of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That the great irregularity, and continued tendency to reduction of the price of our great southern staple are evils which require investigation, and the application of a remedy if one can be found.

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, nothing is likely to be accomplished for the benefit of our interest, without a reasonable amount of concert of action among cotton planters.

*Resolved*, That, with a view to obtain such a concert of action, we respectfully call on the cotton planters of the southern states to assemble in convention at Macon, Georgia, on Monday, 27th Oct. next, or at such other time and place as may be most convenient to a majority of those who may desire to be represented, and that this meeting appoint delegates to the same.

On motion of Judge Brevard, the report was received, and the resolutions taken up *seriatim*, and unanimously adopted.

Gen. Whitfield then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting prepare copies of the foregoing report and resolutions, and ask the publication of them in DeBow's Review, the agricultural papers of the south, and papers of the City of Tallahassee.

On motion of Mr. Houston, it was then unanimously

*Resolved*, That we form ourselves into a Cotton Planters' Association, to be called the Central Association of the Cotton Planters of Florida.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Delegates to attend the Planters' Convention, to be held in the City of Macon, Ga., on Monday, the 27th Oct. next:

John S. Shepard, James E. Broome, G. W. Holland, Jas. L. Hart, John J. Maxwell, Thos. Laversage, Ben Chairs, W. H. Burroughs, Geo. T. Ward, Geo. Whitfield, G. A. Croome, Jo Chairs, Geo. Galphin, Alex. Cromartie, Jesse Everett, T. W. Brevard, R. H. Bradford, John Cason, Ed'w Houston, Ed'w Bradford, K. Bembry, W. D. Moseley, J. Branch, Wm. Lester, R. K. Call, Cha's Bannerman, Richard Whitaker, W. M. Maxwell, R. W. Williams, E. M. Garnett, F. Chairs, J. S. Maxwell, R. H. Hall, T. K. Leonard, Green Chairs, R. VanBrunt, E. Johnson, H. B. Ware, N. L. Thompson, W. L. Thompson.

The officers of the meeting were, on motion, added to the number of Delegates above designated.

A committee of three, consisting of Ed'w Houston, James E. Broome and Theo. Brevard, were then appointed, to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, for the government of said Association, to be reported to their next meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet again on next Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

ROBERT BUTLER, *Pres't.*

JOHN PARKHILL, } *V. Pres'ts.*  
G. W. HOLLAND, }

B. F. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

#### *Sale of the next Crop of Cotton.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I presume I might as well write off this for publication, for you editors and publishers will print just what suits you.

Yours of the 7th inst was received on the 23d, I now reply—not that I have any thing worthy the attention of your readers, nor that I am in the spirit of writing, but that it is a duty. This, like all other matters with which I have had any experience, is the only true way—all men do their duty and the spirit of the thing will soon be acting; I make no doubt, that ere I write a page, I will find it more difficult to stop at two pages than to begin.

I am certainly greatly pleased to see what you say about the planting interest in that my native land. I hope and trust that the planting interest, as well as all other interests of South Carolina, may grow and flourish like the tree planted by the waters, which knoweth no drought. You say well, that we all agree that manuring, good plowing, and hill-side ditching "form the basis of good farming," and if the planters will look well to their interests, they will practise these in a manner that will not only prove to the world that they do it as intelligent men should—understandingly—but that they know their own interests and dare to pursue the course necessary to advance them.

How planters can "place themselves out of the power of English buyers and American speculators," is a question not easily to be disposed of. I have heard a lawyer in this State, who was getting some \$8,000 per year, for acting as a trustee to a bank, make the matter as plain as the middle of a mill stone, every body could see through it. But, unfortunately, it would not work by itself. Now, sirs, as to the very first idea you threw out, getting information as to the state of the crop, and acting thereon. Last year, I had statements from every state except Tennessee, and from gentlemen in whom



I could rely. I suppose my correspondence with planters is more extended than any other private man South. And I believe I have as many honorable men to correspond with, as are to be found of the same number on the continent. It has cost me in 1850, over \$1,000. I believed we ought not to sell, until it was known what our crop would be. I advised others, and acting thereon, I have thus lost nearly one year's work. I blame no man. This is the result of all such transactions—has been and will ever be. It is true there are exceptions. I have a friend in this county, Dr. W. S. Jones, but he is wealthy—poor men never get into such streaks of luck—he held his crops of 1848 and 1849, and sure enough he made almost 25 per cent. interest.

Co-operation will do among rogues.—It will never do in a business where men intend to act honestly and wisely too.—Understand me, I do not intend any converse proposition should be drawn, and I hope my lawyer friends will bear with my loose impenetrable expressions. Honest men, and righteous men do co-operate, and do it too with the most decided advantage. I am not wise, nor do I know as much as very many of my associates. Yet I hazard all in saying, no man has yet devised a better scheme than the old way, upon it I will hazard all and upon it I will place my hopes of the independence of American cotton growers. It is, take good care of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, houses, fences, land, and plant not too much—be certain to make an abundance to provide for all the above, and sell cotton when ready. To this latter I would suggest an improvement, send all crop forward, unless a safe way to keep and can be ensured, but order the commission merchant to sell only one-fourth per month. This plan will give us about two millions of bales, we will then realise at least \$40 per bale, clear of all expenses—as the above plan will pay all expenses. *I have paid plantation expenses for the last eleven years, without touching cotton crop.* Give us five crops in succession of two million of bales, we will all be out of debt—we will contract the cotton crop—we will have merchants and manufacturers at our doors. I am aware that there are thousands in our country who would give \$1,000 to \$1,200 for negro fellows, \$500 for a riding horse, and so on, but five years would break them, and the commission merchants, who could not eat a ham without boiling it in Champagne wine. What? Yes, sir, this thing

has been done in New Orleans, by a thing yecept a man, and probably ten or fifteen years before he had not a whole shirt to his back. I do not know who these were, I believe from good authority it was done; and speak thus from seeing how men do, who get money without labor. We must change our policy. The Yankee nation universal, are rather more cute than other people, because they have to keep their eyes open. And thus the Yankees of the East, North and North-west, are much *cuter* than we of the South, they are ever setting traps, and we, poor gudgeons, are ever biting. Let us provide at home—let us stay at home, and let us resolve, each one, never to move out of our own land, and thus we becoming a part of the soil, we will take care of it. Yours with respect, &c.

M. W. PHILLIPS.

#### Calves.

Young calves should never be confined in yards with yearlings, or cattle older than themselves. As they are inferior in strength, they are consequently often injured by the pushing and crowding of their more sturdy companions, and often seriously maimed or destroyed out-right. If you have a flock of sheep, turn your young calves in with them. They will there be quite safe, and free from all annoyance. They will partake of their food with the sheep without quarreling, and at night will be kept more comfortable than if tied up or put in a pen by themselves. In many diseases to which cattle are subject, a tea of sheep dung is the surest remedy that can be given.—When running with sheep, the calves generally consume with avidity the straw and litter on which these animals repose, and which, to a certain extent, becomes impregnated with the peculiar virtues of the "specific," and are thereby prevented from falling sick. Those who have adopted this practice, speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. Conveniences for watering, feeding, &c., should be arranged, and the animals provided with salt as often as necessity requires.—*German town Telegraph.*

#### Whole Seed and Cut Seed for Potatoes.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In the August No. of your journal, I notice a report on the "Culture and preservation of the Sweet Potato," read before the Winyaw and All-Saint's Agricultural Society, about a year since; in which it is stated, with regard to the comparative products of the whole and the cut seed, "the experiment has not been tested accurately by measurement." Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the experiment was made 25 years ago, as the following letter, taken from a volume entitled, "Letters and Extracts on Agri-

culture, published by order of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, 1825," will show.

"CHARLESTON, Feb. 21st 1825.

SIR: In April last I planted eighteen alternate rows of potatoes, with whole and cut seed. The nine rows of the whole seed produced fourteen bushels of large and three of small potatoes. The cut produced eight bushels of large and four of small. Thus the product of the whole seed exceeded that of the cut by five bushels. At the same time, by request of Mr. Allston, I planted the same number of contiguous rows, with seed sent by him from Mrs. Harry's plantation. The whole seed yielded four bushels of large and two of small potatoes; the cut two bushels of each—in favor of whole seed two bushels.

The eighteen rows planted with seed grown by myself, produced nineteen bushels more than those sown with the seed sent by Mr. Alston.

This experiment certainly proves the superiority of the whole over the cut, and the necessity of a selection of seed.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MIDDLETON."

In 1840, I made a similar experiment to the above and obtained similar results.

Fairmount, Barnwell Dist., }  
August 1, 1851. }

R.

From the Journal of the N. Y. Ag. Soc'y.

#### Lime, and its uses, in Agriculture.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, London, on the 9th July. at their rooms, the subject before them was lime, and its uses, in agriculture.

Prof. Way, one of the chemists of the Society, remarked that lime was one of the most abundant substances in nature. The form in which it was most commonly found was the carbonate. Caustic lime, he said, did not exist in nature, but was obtained from carbonate of lime; carbonate of lime, 56½, carbonic acid 43½ = 100 parts. When burned, the lime loses weight by the escape of carbonic acid gas. In burning lime, wood is generally used, and water thrown on to the lime to furnish steam, as it makes an atmosphere favorable for carrying off the gas.

*Lime for use in agriculture*—As the lime comes from the kiln it is quick-lime—exposed to the action of the atmosphere, it becomes hydrate of lime, by the absorption of water. In this state it is most generally used in agriculture. The general manner in which it has been most commonly prepared, has been to place it in large heaps, in the field, where it gradually attracts water from the atmosphere; this makes the water to penetrate the entire mass, thoroughly, and much better than can be accomplished, as is sometimes practised, by throwing water upon it. It is very important, however, that lime, after being thus placed in heaps, should not remain too long—for if it did, its fertilizing qualities would be greatly diminished; and undoubtedly many of the failures in the ap-



plication of lime might be traced to this fact.

The Professor, after this brief introduction, stated the divisions of the lecture—in form of questions.

1. The quantity of lime to be applied to the acre?

2. Time of its application?

3. Soils to which it is best adapted?

4. Method of action?

As to the quantity to be applied. The usual quantity in Great Britain might be stated at from 100 to 250 or 300 bushels per acre; the extreme maximum quantity being (occasionally) 400 bushels. 300 bushels seems a large quantity per acre; but when thoroughly distributed and minutely mixed, as it should be, with the soil, it does not convey but a small quantity to every portion of the soil; it is only about ten tons weight to the acre; when it is considered that every *ten inches in depth* of the soil on an acre, gives 1000 tons weight. Lime, then, in the quantity named, makes only one part in a hundred, or one per cent. Its efficiency, then, is owing, not to the quantity, but to some powerful action which it has when applied to the soil. Spreading it over the soil, broad cast, and harrowing it in or otherwise mixing it with the soil is the best method, and it is thus more equally and uniformly distributed.

It is frequently combined with the manure in the farm-yard; but Prof. W. said, unless it can be immediately applied to the land, this practice is a very improper one—diminishing the value of the manure, instead of increasing its fertilizing effects. The best method of applying it with farm-yard manure, was to apply the lime separately, either immediately before or after the application of the manure. An action is thus more speedily secured; and when used in this manner, a small quantity of lime will be quite effectual—from 10 to 30 bushels per acre, annually, would probably be sufficient, and would operate more favorably than when very large applications are made only, in from three to five years or longer.

Prof. W. thought that small quantities annually, as above stated, would be far preferable to large quantities applied, as it is done in Scotland and other portions of kingdom, once in ten, fifteen or nineteen years. An application once in every second or third year would be much more effective, and probably, in the end, less expensive. In South Wales, they apply lime constantly, and it is believed that its use would not have continued so uniform, and for such a length of time, unless its benefits had generally been appreciated by the farmer. Lime, if used constantly, would undoubtedly be one of the most powerful agents that could be used in agriculture.

No substance is healthily taken up by the plant until mixed with the soil. Vegetation to be healthy, must be supplied by the compounds in the soil necessary for its subsistence. These are secured in a peculiar way by the application of lime.

Overliming of land injurious, as it sets

free the ammonia or removes the ammoniacal salts. Every particle of soil has ammonia, which may be called the capital of the soil, and if this be removed, injury must of course follow. Where this injury has been effected by overliming, the restoration of the ammoniacal salts to the soil, so as to overcome the injury, is the proper remedy. Every farmer should try lime, as accessory to his manure, and if we knew the true quality of lime in its operation, we should never do without it. Its presence in all the plants, cereals, vegetables, &c., as shown by analysis, was sufficient evidence of its absolute necessity to the growth of plants; and it was of the highest importance to the farmer that he should make experiments with lime, in combination with manure, in small doses, until the most effective manner of its application should be ascertained, and the quantity of lime already contained in it.

Mr. Slater inquired, what quantity upon an average soil as to fertility would be necessary, every other year? He said, that in his district, the practice was to apply 400 bushels per acre, every fourth year.

Prof. Way remarked, in answer to the inquiry, that from 10 to 20 bushels per acre would, in his opinion, be sufficient to test the question.

Mr. Thompson, of Yorkshire, remarked, that the Scotch practice was to apply very large quantities, from 300 to 400 bushels per acre, and no other application made during the base which is usually one of 19 years. This operates well. The Scotch are good farmers; and tho' this perhaps cannot be explained, as it is contrary to the general rule of the application of lime, still it is a fact worthy of examination. Mr. T. illustrated the importance of lime in conjunction with manure, from an experiment on his own farm. When he took possession of it, not a field on it had been limed for a great number of years, the occupier believing it to be of no use. There was not a field on it that would grow even a crop of white turnips, where lime has been discontinued, the corn (wheat) failed; the green crops (roots) were full of "fingers and toes," as provincially called, and the extent of crop of turnips, tops and roots, did not exceed two tons per acre. He applied lime, and continued it, and the second year the crop of turneps was excellent. In order, however, to be entirely satisfied on the subject, he planted one acre with turneps, without lime, from which he gathered, as above stated, under two tons, tops and bottoms, while the rest of the field yielded twenty tons per acre. He had the soil of the unlimed portion, as well as the other, analyzed—and it was remarkable—the constitution seemed to be substantially alike as to composition. Lime, Mr. T. thinks, gives the soil power to retain the ammonia; and this, in his opinion, accounts for its great success on light soils. His soil is on the new red sandstone formation, and his application from 120 to 130 bushels per acre.

Mr. —, from Yorkshire, remarked

that it was common in his district to apply lime and manure, together, on the strong soils. On the magnesian limestone soil, it was necessary, to secure good crops, to manure the land heavily with barn-yard manure. In the north of Yorkshire, where the mountain limestone abounds, it is not required to manure as highly for the crops as in the magnesian districts. The mountain lime succeeds well by being ground and applied without burning, and though not so immediate in its operation, is much more durable in its effects.

Mr. — stated, that on peaty soils in his district very large quantities of lime per acre had been applied and ploughed in, and after remaining for two or three years, a fine crop was taken—as the lime had destroyed the unfertilizing substances in the soil, and it had, by its action and that of the air, become a fertile and healthy soil.

Prof. Way remarked, that lime forms compounds which destroy the action of noxious substances in the peat, and prepares the soil for the growth of crops.—Its application in this direction has long been known for its beneficial results.

A gentleman remarked, that in his district, North Riding of Yorkshire, lime is much used with farm-yard manure, and is considered a good practice—though he doubted it, agreeing with the statements of Prof. Way on the subject. Lime, he said, had different effects on different crops, and it required judgement in its application. He referred to the celebrated fields in Italy, which had grown wheat many generations without the application of fertilizers. (The analysis of this soil, it is said, has such peculiar properties as to account for this. The soil of Hon. Geo. Geddes' farm, in Onondaga county in our own State, it will be recollected has borne good crops for fifty years, without manuring. This farm rests, I think, on the green shales, which contributes to its fertilizing character.)

Mr. Thompson said, that seven per cent. of magnesian lime had succeeded well—but the application of forty per cent. was injurious, as nothing but weeds was the product—and it required, therefore, very great caution in its application.

The above is a brief sketch of the lecture and discussion on this very important subject, the use of lime in agriculture. From a somewhat extensive observation, in some of the best farming districts, I am satisfied that the use of lime is largely increasing in Great Britain, and is adding very materially to the increase of crops, and a diminution in the expense of manuring. Having spent some time in a tour through Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland counties, with Prof. Johnston, and having examined many farms occupied by tenant farmers, I hope to give you an account of farming that will be useful, and show our farmers how large taxes can be paid, and yet farmers make money, by superior methods of manure and culture.

Your with respect,

B. P. JOHNSON.



## A Meteorological Journal for the Years 1847, '48, '49 and '50.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have just furnished and abstract from my journal for Lient. Manry, U. S. Navy, and thinking it might interest the readers of the Farmer and Planter, send you a rough draught. I have been very much interested for years in watching those fan clouds, you may rest assured there is no humbug about it. Keep your eye out for column, or layers, or masses of dark clouds, diverging from a point in the N. W. horizon and spreading upwards like a fan, and you may rest assured of a fall of temperature, and hear of rains, storms, hails, or something of the sort. The more vertical the columns and spirally shaped, i. e. looking as if they were hollow and boiling up with a curved motion, the more violent the commotion to follow. When the columns are lighter and inclined to the horizon it may be only a sudden fall of temperature. There are a great many other phenomena noted down in my book, which, if I had time and you had space, might be of interest to some readers. I begin to feel proud of your journal, it is improving in every number, and destined, I hope, to add greatly to the agricultural wealth of the country. I trust your subscription list may increase to an extent to remunerate you handsomely. For of all people in the world those who work their brains for the improvement of our profession receive the least thanks and the poorest pay.

1847.

Months.	Wind.	No. days.	No. rains.	General remarks.
JAN....	Wind S. W.,	6	3	
	" N. E.,	10	3	Cl'd off night fol'd by rain 1
	" W.,	3	1	Failure to rain .....0
	" N. W.,	8		Very cold. Circle round the Moon rain 1
				Failure.....0
FEB.....	" S. W.	15	5	Anora Borealis [weather
	" N. E.	7	4	Fan Clouds fol'd by cold, frosty
	" N. W.	4		Cold
MARCH..	" S. W.	11	3	Warm
	" N. E.	13	3	Cool and damp
	" N. W.	7		Cold
APRIL..	" S W	14	1	Rain [frost
	" N E	12	3	Cl'd off night not fol'd by rain but
	" W	4	1	Frost. Circle round the Moon not
MAY....	" S. W.	12	5	[followed by rain 1
	" N E	6	7	1 Hail.
	" W	2		
JUNE....	" S W	4		Lightning North followed by rain
	" N E	15	6	
	" N W	2		
	" W	3		
JULY....	" S W	3	3	
	" N E	5	2	
	" N W	1		
	" W	1		
AUG....	" S W	8	1	
	" N E	4	1	
	" W E	11	4	
	" N W	2		
SEPT....	" S W	2	1	
	" N E	28	1	Winds cool & high all the time.
OCT.....	" S W	5	1	First frost 14th, wind N. W.
	" N E	23		
	" N W	2		
NOV.....	" S W	13	2	Circle r'nd Moon, fol'd by rain.
	" N E	13	1	Ice, frost, &c. with it.
	" N W	3	1	Snow light, Mercury 26, 28, 32.
				Fan clouds followed by rain.
DEC.....	" S W	4		
	" N E	11	5	1 sleet—Mercury 22° sev'l days
	" N W	10		Cold & windy M'y 30, 26, 30, 26, & 32
	" W	6		Cold—sprinkled snow a little.

1848.

Months.	Wind.	No. days.	No. rains.	General remarks.
JAN.....	" S W	11	2	
	" N E	18	3	Cold & Mercury as low as 18.
	" N W	4		
FEB.....	" S W	11	4	
	" N E	7	6	cold & drizzly weather.
	" W	4		
	" N W	6		Cold windy weather, Mercury 20, 23.
				Circle round Moon fol'd by rain twice.
MARCH..	" S W	16	4	[weather.
	" N E	13	1	Mercury 20, 28, 32, cold, cloudy
	" E	1		
	" W	1		Circle round Moon fol'd by rain 1
APRIL...	" S W	9	2	
	" N E	13	9	Cold drizzling weather.
	" E	5		
	" W	1		
	" N W	2		Cold—big frost—Mercury 34 at sunrise.
MAY....	" S W	15	4	
	" N E	6	2	

MAY....	" N E	7	2 heavy rains & hail storm—M'y 45
JUNE....	" S. W.	23	5 [fol'd by frost.
	" N E	7	1 Circle around Moon fol'd by rain 2
JULY....	" S W	18	5 coming very strangely fr'm W. &
	" N E	3	[S. currents.
	" S E	3	
	" N W	2	
	" W	5	1
AUG.....	" S W	9	2 { Winds variable per diem, W. N.
	" N E	19	4 { N-E. & S. 6 days & raining near-
	" S E	3	2 { ly every one. Showery.
			Circle round Moon fol'd by rain 2
SEPT....	" S W	5	1 shower.
	" N E	24	1 shower—cool mornings.
	" W	1	
OCT.....	" S W	8	
	" N E	10	4
	" N W	13	1st frost on the 16th.
NOV.....	" S W	2	
	" N E	13	6 Cold drizzly weather
	" N W	10	Cold, ice, M'y 22 to 32.
			Circle round Moon fol'd by rain 1
DEC.....	" S W	16	3 Warm and pleasant weather.
	" N E	9	5 Cold
	" W	3	[Moon fol'd by rain 1
	" N W	3	1 Cold weather. Circle round

1849.

Months.	Wind.	No. days.	No. rains.	General remarks.
JAN.....	" S W	10	1	shower. Warm & clear weather.
	" N E	10	4	Cold drizzling, sleety weather.
	" S E	2	2	Cold and spitting snow a little.
	" N W	8		Cold and freezing, M'y 18 to 30.
FEB.....	" S W	5	1	shower—weather pleasant.
	" N E	13	2	Cold and cloudy weather.
	" N W	8		Cold and clear, M'y 10, 18, 26.
	" W E	2		
MARCH..	" S W	12	4	weather warm and pleasant.
	" N E	8	4	cloudy, cold weather.
	" N W	5		Clear and cold, frost and ice.
	" S E	3	1	Cloudy.
	" W	3	1	shower—clear weather.
APRIL...	" S W	12		Clear and pleasant weather.
	" N E	14	4	1 snow and big frost, M'y 32
	" N W	4		Cold and clear with frosts.
				Lightning North fol'd by rain 1
MAY.....	" S W	12	4	warm and pleasant.
	" N E	14	6	cold and cloudy weather.
	" N W	2		Cool and clear 1 shower.
	" W	3		wind strong, clearing off. Circle
				round Moon fol'd by rain 3 times.
				Lightning N. fol'd by rain 2—fan
				clouds by a storm once.
JUNE....	" S W	18	7	showers pleasant
	" N E	9	2	cloudy and coolish weather.
	" S E	3		cloudy and cool. Circle round
				Moon fol'd by rain 3—lightning in
				the North once.
JULY....	" S W	8	1	shower—clear and warm.
	" N E	8	4	drizzling disagreeable weather.
	" E	3	1	cloudy.
	" S	3		
				August, September and October, wanting.
NOV.....	" S W	16	2	weather clear and pleasant.
	" N E	7	1	cool and cloudy.
	" N W	7		cool and light frosts. On the 2d
				{ wind S. W. & very warm at 3,
				{ p. m., a very loud meteoric ex-
				{ plosion N. E. of us. It was heard
				{ in Chester, York, Spartanburg
				{ &c.
DEC.....	" S W	3	1	sleet. [cold sleety weather.
	" N E	13	2	rain storms, terrific followed by
	" N W	8		cool weather. Circle round the
	" W	7		{ Moon fol'd by rain 1—fan clouds
				{ fol'd by storms and cold weath-
				{ er from N. W. twice.

1850.

Months.	Wind.	No. days.	No. rains.	General remarks.
JAN.....	" S W	15	2	
	" N E	14	8	weather cold and cloudy.
	" N W	2		1 sleet—cold—Circle round the
				{ Moon fol'd by rain 1—fan clouds
				{ followed by cold rain storm.
MARCH...	" S W	7	1	shower [at 6 A. M.
	" N E	18	6	On 23d the big snow, M'y 32°



MARCH....	"	E	2	1 drizzling rain—cool and cloudy.	SEPT....	"	E	10	1 Cloudy and warm.
	"	N W	4	cold—icc. Circle round Moon		"	N E	14	Cloudy and cool, heavy dews.
				[followed by rain once.		"	N W	1	terific hail storm, destroyed cotton,
APRIL....	"	S W	17	7 warm weather.					fodder, peas and fruit. Fan clouds
	"	N E	10	6 damp and cloudy weather.					fol'd by hail storm & violent change
	"	N W	3	clear and cold. Fan clouds fol'd					of temperature. 2
				by violent change, cold and rain.	OCT....	"	S W	11	2
MAY.....	"	S W	10	6 On the 6th terific wind, hail not far		"	E	2	warm and cloudy.
	"	N E	7	3 off. Fan clouds fol'd by violent		"	N E	10	light frost on the 9th and 21st
	"	S E	3	2 storm and change of temperature.		"	N W	7	Cold, severe frost on the 28th.
	"	W	2	warm.					Fan clouds fol'd by rain, thunder,
	"	N W	8	cool & clear.					light'ng and severe frost. Circle
JUNE....	"	S W	17	5 showers.	NOV....	"	S W	14	2 pleasant. [round Moon, rain 2
	"	E	5	1 light—warm and sultry.		"	E	4	hazy weather, warm
	"	N E	2	2		"	N E	5	1 cold and cloudy.
	"	W	1	Circle round Moon fol'd by rain 1		"	W	4	clear and pleasant.
	"	N W	2	Cool		"	N W	3	cold, clear & wind—ice! Fan
	"	S	3	1 shower, warm and sultry.					clouds fol'd by sud. fall temp. and
JULY....	"	S W	18	4 warm weather.	DEC....	"	S W	4	2 [rain. Circle round Moon rain 1
	"	E	3	1 Light'ng N. fol'd by rain 2.		"	N E	15	5 Circle round Moon, failure 1
	"	N E	5	2 Circle round Moon fol'd by rain 1		"	N W	6	Very cold, ground frozen. Fan
	"	W	3	Clear and warm.					clouds followed in three instances by sudden fall of temperature and rain.
	"	S	1						It may be as well to say that the Fan clouds alluded to above, are mis-
	"	S E	1						ses of columnar clouds diverging from a point in the West or rather N.
AUG.....	"	S W	15	6 very warm. M'y 93 M.					Western horizon, and extending or spreading upwards into a fan-shape.
	"	E	3	2 drizzling weather.					We have noticed that the more vertical the columns are, and the more
	"	N E	10	2 cool					spiral their formation, the more violent will be the change of weather.
	"	N W	1	Cool and clear.					It is hardly necessary to make any comments upon the foregoing tables,
	"	S E	2	2 one ending in a storm and fresher					any one who feels an interest in such observations will do it for his own
				and cleared off cool, wind N. W.					gratification and improvement, while he who does not, would neither
				Light'ng in the N. fol'd by rain 2					look at the tables or the comments. Yours, truly,
SEPT....	"	S W	5	1					BROOMSEDGE.

## Marsh Mud.

THE subject of another crop will shortly press itself upon the mind of the planter. Perhaps we should say it has already been considered and the general outline determined upon, in as much as every systematic agriculturist conducts his operations so that crops of a different nature may succeed each other in regular order. It is, then, a fit time, while there is opportunity to change, to re-survey in the mind the plans and be satisfied they are judicious and complete.—Southern planters, and ourselves among them, by confession have so long committed the error of working too much land, that they would do well to be doubly sure they are not still perpetuating the same self-ruining practice. The doctrine is pretty generally admitted now, that it is for the true interest of the farmer to manure, and that while worn out lands must be regenerated, or abandoned, newer and less exhausted lands must not be neglected or suffered to degenerate from a want of a rotation of crops, manures or by reason of washings. In accordance with this doctrine many, an increasing number, now lay their plans. But the necessity of manuring is more generally understood than the mode of doing it. In practice it is not found so difficult and expensive a matter as is generally supposed. A hand set apart especially for the purpose will in two months time manufacture an almost incredible amount of fertilizing material. But in the event a hand cannot be spared from the crop at this season, by taking time by the forelock at odd hours a vast amount, one proportioned to the force and consequently to the crop to be cultivated, may be prepared before the month of March. Many wet days and wet mornings will intervene that are unfit for picking cotton, when the whole force should be put to the business of accumulating material for manure. No labor upon nineteen out of twenty plantations will be better or as well paid. Manures

are the riches of the field." They are like colors upon the canvass; they make the light and the shade of the plantation. Bones, flesh, blood, hair, bristles, hoofs, horns, and feathers in compost will make plants grow any where almost, but, like the precious metals, they are too rare for the farmer to have in any considerable quantities, so also are lime, gypsum, and guano beyond the reach of the majority for the present, we are not therefore recommending them now, but invite the attention of the reader to the swamp.—Here is an abundant source of manure for the thousands who have neither the droppings of large stocks of cattle, quarries of lime stone, nor banks of fossils to resort to. To be sure vegetable is inferior in its enriching qualities to animal mould, but it nevertheless is valuable. There is much enough in our swamps when mixed with the alkaline salts, that are now mostly wasted but may be gathered up and saved, about our premises to make every barren spot upon our hill-sides productive. It may be brought into use with no very great labor and not a dollar's out-lay of money. It would be better that it be mixed with salt and lime, but when they are not to be had they may be dispensed with. Quantities perfectly exhaustless are every where to be had; no man has a little farm without it. It contains as truly the elements that plants want as animal mould, though in less quantities bulk for bulk, and in a form not so readily adapted to the uses of vegetation. If it be carted out early in the autumn upon some convenient spot, and to save labor on the very ground where it is to be applied, and here exposed to the sun, air, and frost, decomposition will be hastened, the volatile parts noxious to vegetation escape, ammonia, the quintessence of manures, unite and the matter be converted into a good manure. Experience has proved this to be so, and the practice has its basis on philosophical principles. It is important that it be exposed to the air and therefore should be

spread. The tree that the woods-man fells must be subjected to the fire, burned to ashes and they scattered before it can be used as a manure, then it becomes one of the very best stimulants; the same process the mud must pass through; it must suffer decomposition or slow combustion before it is suited to the use of plants. This change it does undergo by exposure in the field, less rapidly but not less certainly or effectually than the wood burned in the fire. It is estimated that one hundred cubic feet of pond mud thus treated contains about eight hundred pounds of dry vegetable mould. Now if quickening salts be added to this it is inferior in no respect to stock-yard manures. This fact should urge in strong terms a good husbandry of the wood-ashes made upon the premises. No wastefulness whatever ought to be suffered in them. To every load of thirty bushels of this muck should be added two bushels of unleached ashes (more if you have the means) and then spread broadcast twelve or fifteen loads to the acre, and in the month of March let it be plowed in, and you may expect a grateful return in your crops.

From the Farm Journal.

## The Cultivation of the Pear on the Quince Stalk.

MR. EDITOR:—The cultivation of the pear on the quince stalk, is now attracting more attention than at any former period, and large importations are annually made from Europe. Our own nurserymen are preparing to supply the demand, and give us the advantage of growing our native varieties, which are unequalled in point of hardihood, flavor and productiveness.

Presuming that many of your readers are interested in the growing of good fruits, I wish to call their attention to the advantages possessed by this stock under proper management. It has been asserted that the pear on the quince is short



lived. Fortunately this is mere assertion, not sustained by facts. The prominent objection to the quince stock is, that it is liable to be attacked by the "borer" in common with apples. It is well known that the quince propagates by cuttings with the greatest facility, producing from the part inserted, numerous fibres, and the older the wood, the more readily it roots. Advantage has been taken of this, to plant the stock some five or six inches below the surface of the earth.—Thus planted, it is exempt from attack, and the quince roots to the juncture with the pear, giving additional thrift and support to the tree.

The quince grows well in almost any soil, but thrives best in a damp situation, and to be successfully grown, requires an annual application of well rotted manure two or three inches deep, and in quantity proportionate to the size of the tree. It may be applied in the month of November, on the surface of the earth, and by spring, what remains can be turned under with the spade. The application of manure directly to the roots of trees, especially to those planted, is a most pernicious practice, and very often fatal to the tree.

The merits of this stock are—*First*, It comes very early into bearing, producing a fair crop of fruit the third year from the bud.

*Second*, It adds greatly to the size and flavor of the fruit. Indeed the contrast between fruit grown on the pear stock, and that grown on the quince, is almost incredible, as regards both size and flavor, and many of your readers, if shown a Seckel pear, a Bartlett or a Beurre du roi (the deteriorated Virgalieu) grown on this stock, would scarcely recognise them.

*Third*, The limited space required to grow the trees, which seldom attain an altitude beyond twenty feet, thereby giving facility for collecting the fruit without injury.

*Fourth*, It transplants with certainty, without checking the fruiting qualities of the tree. As an instance, in March I transplanted a Buerre Diel pear tree on the quince stock; it was then showing flower-buds—the following September I sent the fruit to the Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it received a premium. The trees were about six feet high nearly *en quenouille* or cone shaped.

It has also been asserted that the pear or quince is not adapted to orchard purposes. I think time and experience will prove the assertion an error. It is certain, the French and Belgians have used it, and are now using it most extensively for orchards, and find their profit in it. We do not claim for this stock that it will produce the quantity of fruit that the pear stock will, but we do claim, that from a given number of square yards under cultivation, it will produce a greater weight of fruit and of better quality.—The French fruit growers have almost invariably adopted the conical or *quenouille* style of training.

Fortunes have been realized from the

cultivation of the peach; at best but a very uncertain crop, and under the most favorable circumstances, a fruit which decays within a week after ripening.—The tree itself is of short duration, not existing beyond a period of ten years under the best management, and thousands of peach trees in the orchards of New Jersey are exhausted in half that time; whereas, we can point to pears on the quince stock twenty years of age, producing regularly, heavy crops of fruit, and yet they do not exhibit the first symptoms of decay. Added to which, the superior keeping qualities, and the immense variety of this delicious fruit, succeeding each other from July to April, renders it worthy the attention of every cultivator of the soil.

Our climate is every way adapted to the culture of the pear on this stock, and we hope to see the day when orchards not "few and far between" will amply repay in a pecuniary point of view, the enterprising husbandman.

J. D. FULTON.

Philadelphia, April, 1851.

#### Hauling out Manure.

Messrs. Editors:—Whilst on an excursion to the seaboard the past winter, I had my attention very forcibly arrested by a method of carrying out manure as I saw it practised by an experienced and accomplished manager. The straw and tailings of a large rice crop had been gathered together in one great pile, and on the day appointed for carrying them out and spreading them on the corn land, there were taken into the barn-yard, for this purpose, eight wagons, but with teams for only four. A small gang of negroes, say some elderly women and a few girls, were employed as loaders, and these remained permanently in the yard. As soon as four wagons were loaded and sent off the gang commenced loading the *other four* and on the return of the empty wagons, the mules were taken out and immediately attached to the second four, which by this time were loaded and dispatched as before. By this method a little mountain of straw and tailing was carried out and placed in heaps throughout the corn field, in an incredibly short space of time. An old driver seated in the barn-yard superintended the operation—and the reader will please take notice that, in this case, one set of laborers acted as a check on the other. The loaders were required to have their four wagons loaded *about* the time the teamsters returned and the teamsters were required to be back *about* the time the wagons were loaded.—When the hauling was at short distances, the number of loaders was increased, while if the distance was great they were proportionably diminished. So thoroughly was the whole system digested, that every teamster was required to *trot* his mules while returning with his empty wagon.

After witnessing the above I tested the method on my own premises, though on a much humbler scale. In hauling out manure and in hauling in leaves and trash from the woods, I have used two wagons for every team and can confi-

dently recommend the plan. Indeed I feel disposed to lay it down as an axiom, at least for my own guidance, that farm operations cannot be economically conducted unless there be two wagons for every team.

The wagon bodies used for carrying out the straw, had been constructed expressly for the purpose. The sides were made rack or ladder fashion, and were fully six feet high. The rails were small oak poles barked, and as both rounds and cross rails were put in with the anger, there was neither squared timber nor mortice about the concern. The rounds on the front and the two sides passed through the rails and were wedged, while at the tail they were removable at pleasure for the convenience of loading and unloading. Bodies like these are very convenient, not only for conveying straw, but grain in the sheaf, and might be used most advantageously for hauling leaves. It is very probable that two thirds of your subscribers have either used wagon bodies of this kind, or have seen them used by others. But though thinking this, I have not been deterred from describing them. In giving agricultural details, it seems to me better to be guilty of some repetition and of some prolixity, than to stop short of giving all necessary information to every reader.

I add a word or two respecting the method of managing the straw as practised by these rice planters. When the quantity made is not large, the whole is fed away in rack and cattle yard, and converted into manure in the ordinary way.—But when there is more than is needed for these purposes, it is deemed the better way to take the straw out as soon as threshed, and to scatter it at once upon the land. When dry it is more easily hauled and can be more regularly spread. The cattle also are attracted to the spot and in this way, their day droppings instead of being lost in the woods are deposited precisely where they are most needed. Nor is this all—any soluble matter which may be extracted by the rains from the straw is by this method more certainly and equally applied to the soil; whereas, if it be permitted to get wet in the barnyard there is a loss more or less of what is significantly called the "Tea" of the straw.

But the point which is regarded as of the greatest importance in the management of the straw is, that it be *thoroughly soaked when listed or covered in*. If covered up dry it will remain so for many months, and so far from assisting, will exceedingly endanger the coming crop, especially if there be a lack of rain. Whereas, if covered up when wet it will remain wet till decomposed, and during this whole time it will constitute a magazine or reservoir of moisture, which will assist the growing crop materially through periods of the severest and most protracted drought. *Pendleton, Sept. 2. "THE OLD FARMER."*

#### Unburnt Brick for Building.

From a very early date of history we have matter relating to the dwellings of man being constructed of adobes or mud brick; and at the present day throughout the world, with some exceptions, the houses of the common people are



built of this material, and they have been tried in this country to a small extent, with the most satisfactory results in every ease.

I can recommend this mode of building with perfect confidence, having constructed one and lived in it for years, and actually found more good qualities combined that it is possible to find with any other kind. It proved to be warm in winter and cool in summer; the walls are never damp—it afforded no harbor for vermin—it required no lathing, the walls being ready to receive the plastering, both on the outside and inside. The base boards and window casings were nailed to the brick; the nails held as well as if driven into pine timber.

The process of mixing the clay and moulding the brick is a very simple affair, requiring but little ingenuity, and can be performed by any common laborer, who by a short practice will make them with great facility, two hundred being considered a good day's work for two hands in preparing the clay and moulding off the brick. The clay is prepared as follows: a circular pit about twelve feet in diameter should be dug two feet in depth, and a floor of rough boards placed over the bottom. This is then to be filled with clay, and a small admixture of loam or sand, and water is then added sufficient to moisten the batch. A yoke of oxen are then to be driven into the pit, and turned about to the right until the clay becomes free from lumps, then six bundles of wheat or rye straw should be cut in lengths of about six inches. This is then to be scattered over the batch of mud, keeping the oxen moving at the same time, until the two are thoroughly incorporated. A table is then placed by the side of the pit, and, while one man shovels out the mud from the pit, another fills the moulds. To make the bricks square, it is necessary to fill the corners first and dash in the mud; this makes the bricks solid. When the moulds are filled, they are placed on a wheelbarrow and taken to the ground previously levelled and sanded, where the moulds are carefully inverted and lifted from the brick, which should then be covered with a sprinkling of sand to prevent its drying on the upper side too fast, and also to prevent its cracking.

The moulds are nailed together like a box, and are of the following dimensions: on the inside fifteen inches long, one foot wide, and six inches deep, with cleats on each side to lift them by. There should also be an aperture left in each end to admit the air, as the bricks adhere without such precaution; this can be done by leaving the bottom too short to cover the whole length. The moulds need to be kept sanded on the inside, and also need washing as often as every third brick is moulded on account of the soft clay adhering to the sides and bottom—a barrel filled with water should be placed at hand for this purpose. When the bricks become somewhat hard, they should be raised from the recumbent position and placed on the edge, both sides are then exposed to the air, which facilitates the

drying. When they are nearly cured, they should be stacked in a large pile, and covered with boards to protect them from the weather, that the drying process may be completed before being laid in the walls of the buildings, as the shrinkage is considerable from the time they are made until perfectly dried. In laying them in the walls, the same kind of mortar can be used that the bricks are made from, omitting the cut straw.

As to the durability of these houses there can be no question, if properly constructed. The following precaution should be used: elevate them well from the ground (upon a stone foundation) so that no moisture reaches the brick by capillary attraction, and no base project to impede the running off of the water, and the mortar for plastering the outside of the building should be composed of the best materials for such purpose. Good, coarse, sharp sand, not too much lime, and if at any time it should cleave off, it can be permanently attached by driving in a few good sized nails with large flat heads, and then plastering over the nails, each of which will hold six inches square of the plastering.

They are capable of being finished so as to appear as well as if built of any other common material and at one half the cost of brick, stone, or wood, and every laboring man can build his own house if he thinks proper, or if he hires a mason to lay up the walls he will be surprised at the advancement which a day's labor will accomplish, from the large size of the bricks. Should I ever build another house for my own use, it would be of this material. In constructing our dwellings, we should have an eye to comfort more than display, for it is not the costliness of our home that secures the former, but the conveniences pertaining. There are many things required about the home of a man and a family to make it agreeable, besides the outward display of the dwelling, and if we can secure comfort at a cheap rate, it is time to lay prejudice aside and use common sense in matters pertaining thereto. I. H. *Rural New Yorker.*]

The Hon. H. L. Elsworth, while commissioner of Patents, erected several of these houses in the city of Washington. He has since, upon his extensive lands in Indiana, continued to build them for his tenants. Houses constructed in this manner are among the most comfortable and healthy of any that are common with us. We wonder they have not more frequently taken the place of the unsightly log house of the country, or even those built of more costly materials.—*Western Agriculturist.*

#### Prospects in Mississippi.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am always ready and willing to render my mite, when it is needed, but more especially when it is sought for in the way you are pleased to do—yet it is so difficult to arrive at facts, I am fearful I may do harm by attempting to give you what you desire.—I can give you what I believe from my

own crop, and from a partial knowledge of what I see, when I leave my home. I will try and give you what is true of Hinds, a part of Madison, and a part of Warren county, then give you what I learn can be relied on in the swamp of Louisiana.

You will bear in mind the statements are made as to the crop for, say the middle of July, as much that I have seen was at that date. Of my own crop, my corn is good, I have now ninety acres fit for taking the blades, even should the balance be a failure, I will be able to spare 100 bushels per hand. Planted upon second low ground of Big Black, receiving two hoeings, and equal to four plowings. I have fifteen acres on the river, and fifteen here, that has yet to encounter this unusual dry weather, the latter has been furnishing roasting ears 10 days, and a light rain will make it; the other on the river is later, now in tassel—both on as good land as Big Black land ever gets to be; in addition, I have 26 acres in corn and peas, just worked over for the first time—I only expect stock feed for oxen and cattle, and to clean the land for oats and grass seed, as I will plant the whole, probably, in muskeet—it being in oats this year, and planted after the 4th of July rain. Peas are excellent. Potatoes and pinders are very indifferent. These to me are worth attention, as of the two I have near one acre per hand—intended for hogs and milch cows.

My cotton crop, is very uncertain. I have forty acres in East field, twenty of them are manured high—planted with Bauana, *alias* the P-R-O-L-I-F-I-C *Pomgranate*, of Gen. Mitchell, as he acknowledged to Mr. Jones of Augusta, Georgia, that they were identical. This field will make less than ever before. I believe I did harm with manure. No rain to reach the manure since the crop was cast—only one good season from March to 5th July. Where there is no manure the cotton is best, much of it, the plant, is not more than one foot high. The same seed in South field gives me a better chance. My Sugar loaf being upon fresh and richest land, promises to make me over a bale per acre—the only difference in land is age. I have the select varieties of this latitude, and had they all been on the same kind of land I could tell better, but I planted as my experience has taught me was best for my general crop. I planted near eight acres per hand and do not think I can make six bales per hand. Last year, from the same



number of acres I made a little the rise of six bales, though the worst year I ever saw—save the “worm year,” 1846. I have yet to encounter the boll worm, and all casualties—I am therefore trying to reconcile myself to five bales per hand, no more than I made in 1831, the first crop I ever made—and as little as I ever made. Whereas this year I have had no detention, no loss either by sickness, want of stand, want of full feed or full team, or full supply of implements. I will have plowed over my crop six times on the 28th. My entire crop has been as well managed as I am competent, in every respect, and of an ordinary year I ought to have made nine bales per hand—my land can average nine bales to eight acres—the land I have in cotton this year considering manure, rest and rotation.

I have dwelt longer on my own, as by so doing I could speak knowingly—and that I can compare with others. I have seen no better prospect. I know not the number of acres others plant, but old ground and no rain as has been here, must fall below me. My brother, A. K. Montgomery, will excel me on the bulk of his crop—he has more fresh, rich land, having only been settled at his home there eight or nine years. No other man will do so, near me, unless a new place three years old, and a small one. In Madison and Warren the lice have helped the dry weather. I sum up, from my experience, July has never seen so unfavorable a crop as is in Hinds, Madison and Warren counties.

A friend has just returned from Carroll parish in Louisiana, West of the river from Vicksburg, he says of one man, an excellent planter, he will not make five bushels of corn per acre,—that all the corn is bad, and cotton shedding the small bolls very much. I have a young brother, Wm. Montgomery, planting in the swamp, when here a few weeks ago, he gave up to that time similar statements, save the cotton, but the drouth continuing there, we must know how it will be. In Concordia parish opposite Natchez, I learn the crop is injured and withal the boll worm is at work.

I have information from other parts of Mississippi, they satisfy me that we are all pretty much alike. I think the crop may possibly equal last year's, but it will be entirely owing to the season to come. I judge by my own crop—if I fall below six bales, with everything right but want of rain, how must others be affected? I leave it for others to say.

Yours, &c., M. W. PHILLIPS.

#### Sub-Soil Plowing.

How well we remember in our early lectures on agriculture, being laughed at by individuals calling themselves practical farmers, for recommending sub-soil plowing. Indeed, the number was so large, that if we had not practically proved the value of sub-soil plowing, we should almost have been tempted to desist from advocating its use. But time works wonders, and but few practical farmers can now be found who do not know the value of the sub-soil plow. All who have tried it, admit that land which has been thoroughly sub-soiled, (unless requiring underdraining) never suffers from drought and that subsoiled meadows do not run out. That green crops raised on sub-soiled lands and then plowed in, improve them much more than when raised on land only surface plowed. On sub-soiled lands, the roots of clover and other green crops can pass down into the sub-soil and bring up both moisture and the inorganic constituents of the soil, such as potash, soda, lime, &c., &c., all of which go to enrich the surface soil.—One year after sub-soiling, the surface plowing may be increased in depth, and it will be found that the admission of the atmosphere has enriched the sub-soil and darkened its color. Indeed no farmer can expect to compete with his neighbors without the use of the sub-soil plow, unless his soil be very sandy and free to a great depth.—*Ed. Working Farmer.*

#### Agriculture, View of the Past and Duties of the Present.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Of all the pursuits of man there is not one of equal importance with that of the agriculturist. In comparison with it every other pursuit is insignificant. Yet, strange to tell, how many there are who take but little interest in it. Although strange, it is not more strange than true. Some may be ready to say this is a mistake, there is nothing in which men delight more. But I think it is easy to show the reverse. It is true, men pursue it, but how do they pursue it? as though they were perfect. Their example says to the world, “there is no progress to be made in this branch of industry. Ask your neighbor to take an agricultural journal, and he will tell you to give him good land and mules and he can make as good corn and cotton as any body. Ask him to attend your agricultural meetings, and Mr. — is ready to say, you have not “thus sayeth the Lord” for it. Form an agricultural society, and for two or three meetings you have a full attendance. After awhile the President is absent, the Vice President is absent, Secretary absent. Can we expect any thing to prosper unless we give it our attention? If we do we shall be disappointed. If our forefathers had submitted in the days of the revolution we should have been an oppressed people. But being determined to throw off the yoke of tyranny and become a free people, they rested and were triumphant. When we look round we see many oppressed for the want of food. Do we ask what is the cause? Some may say in consequence of the drought food was not made.

Well, I admit that this was one cause—but was this all? I think not. How is it that some made enough while others made but little, and that too in the very same neighborhood? The reason is plain: some studied their calling, while others knew enough in their own conceit. I want no better proof of this than I can have by visiting the farms of these wise farmers. And what do we see there? We will begin first at the horse-lots. Here will be found poor horses, and poor mules, and the mud and manure so deep as to be boggy for the want of straw. The pigs dying with the mange. Implements of husbandry all out of repair. Ask why they are not in repair? Oh, the blacksmith charges so high we can't stand it. The ditch banks are all grown up with briars, bushes and canes. Ask why they are not cut down, and the reply is, “my plantation is so large and my force is so weak that I don't have time—and another reason is, I have nothing to cut them with.” Well, why don't you buy a cane hoe? “A cane, what?” A cane hoe, to cut bushes, briars and cane with!! What's the price? Seventy-five cents!! Why I had better let the bushes grow. I'll be bound they never get seventy-five cents out of me for a cane hoe.” Such is the language of many men, and I might enlarge by giving a description of the farm, but I will let this suffice. Although this is the case with too many, I am glad to say that there is a good portion that act as though they were placed here to accomplish some purpose, and that they have a profession they don't want left unimproved. Had it not been for such benefactors as these, famine would have scourged our land long ago. I would ask any who have followed the wearing out plan, to look back fifty years ago, and see what was produced then, and compare with what is produced now. Such will readily be convinced of the truth of our assertion. Fifty years ago, the range was good—stock gathered their support from the woods. From six to ten bushels of corn per acre was called good farming. Now we gather from six to fifty bushels per acre. With such farming as in former times, with an increasing population what would have been the consequence.—Starvation must have ensued. We look at those days of backwardness with astonishment, but we are not, in all probability, more astonished than our children will be fifty years hence, as they look back on our times. Then let us lay our shoulders to the wheel and push it on with all our power.

J. L. ROLLINGS.

Darlington Dist., S. C., Sept., 1850.

#### The Raspberry.

Our indigenous raspberries, it is generally conceded, are inferior in quality to those of European origin. Over the latter, however, they possess one advantage—that of hardiness. The foreign kinds, not being able to withstand the vicissitudes of our variable climate, are generally killed nearly or quite to the ground, unless recourse is had to artificial means of protection. All attempts to acclimate them, however perseveringly continued, have failed. It is therefore desirable that some other effort should be



made to obtain varieties equalling them in size and flavor, and possessing a more hardy constitution.

It is a well known fact that all plants usually succeed best in their native land. To accomplish, then, the improvement of the raspberry, and indeed all other kinds of fruit, we should raise seedling varieties. In doing this, two modes present themselves for our consideration.—In the one case, seed, artificially fertilized is used;—in the other, that which has been fertilized naturally, or without the intervention of man.

The first, commonly called "cross impregnations," is the most certain way of forming valuable varieties, and is conducted on precisely the same principle as that pursued by our agriculturists in improving their breed of cattle. A fine specimen of each sex, possessing certain good qualities not common to both, is usually selected, and a combination of good qualities may be expected in the offspring.

The manner of performing the operation of cross impregnation will not be described at present; but on a future occasion it will probably be made the subject of some remarks.

The other mode of producing new and valuable varieties of raspberries suited to our climate, namely: by planting seed which has not been subjected to artificial fertilization, also promises favorable results. The seed selected should be of the finest sorts, such as the True Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Fastolf, and Kneatt's Giant, which are all of foreign origin, and emanate from a species that has been under cultivation in Europe for many centuries. Seedlings from those varieties, like the progeny of many animals and vegetables, which, for a series of generations, have been placed under the meliorating influences of artificial culture, will be found to vary, in several respects, from the parent. It is important that no protection should be given to the plants raised from seed; they should be subjected to severe exposure, in order that all the tender ones may be killed off. We require hardy varieties.

The seed of the raspberry, even when planted immediately after the fruit is ripe, will scarcely ever vegetate till the following spring; differing in this respect from the strawberry seed, which generally germinate the same season they are planted, and frequently fruit the following season. It is perhaps not generally known, that raspberry plants, raised from seed sown in the spring, will occasionally bear fruit in the summer of the following year. This will more certainly be the case if the seed be planted in a pot or box and placed in a warm room with a southern exposure, in February or March.

Seedlings raised from foreign varieties will often be found to sport considerably in foliage, and in the form and color of the berry. From the seed of the Fastolf, a crimson variety, I have raised plants, some of which bear light cream-colored, some raw-colored and some crimson fruit. From a seed of Dyack's

seedling, another crimson variety, originated the orange raspberry, the fruit of which is neither red nor yellow, but of a bright orange color. From seed of the Col. Wilder, a cream-colored variety, and a seedling of the Fastolf, I have raised a number of plants, the fruit of some of which is red, and of others yellow of different shades. Having artificially fertilized a blossom of the Fastolf with pollen from the Yellow Antwerp, all of the seed contained in the berry formed by this operation were planted. Many of them vegetated; but so tender were most of the plants, that all save one perished.—The survivor, (named the French as a compliment to my highly valued friend, the Hon. B. V. French of Massachusetts,) bears a crimson fruit, and seems to possess more constitutional hardiness than either of its parents. One object in making the preceding cross between a red and a yellow fruited variety was to ascertain whether the fruit of the offspring would preserve the separate color of one or the other parent, or consist of a blending of the two.

W. D. BRINCKLE.  
Philadelphia, May 26, 1851.

#### Female Industry, Accomplishment and Duty.

MR. EDITOR:—In contemplating woman, skilled in the various arts of life, thoroughly accomplished and complete in character, so constituted by her own efforts and acquirements, we feel there is something to admire—something real and true abiding—something that will live and last when the fine complexion has lost its rose-tint, the eye its glow, and the hair its lustre.

Females of this age have not the same duties nor the same urgent necessities for untiring and unceasing toil, as those of an earlier period. Everything is changed, both in the faculties and requisitions of labor. Yet woman need not, should not be useless, or feel herself exonerated from all responsibility, because her burden is a lighter one to bear. Neither should she feel the necessity of departing from her appropriate sphere for employment and occupation.

There is enough in her own allotted station to develop and engross her highest powers, both of body, mind, and character, and if occupied as she should be, will never feel that her sphere is narrow and unimportant.

A thorough and right education, would open her eyes to the magnitude of her duties, and the strength of intellect requisite, to meet the demands of life, upon her highest capabilities.

There are a great variety of methods, in which female talent and industry may find ample scope. The past furnishes

many brilliant illustrations, and we may point to many in the present who are building monuments of lasting renown of female industry and effort.

But it is only by dint of application and perseverance that great results are ever accomplished. Unless there is some habit formed, something undertaken, life will pass away with but the trifles of the hour, and no trace will be left that a human being had ever lived!

How full of blessing we may make every day of this short life by our ceaseless industry. Every gift which God in his wisdom has bestowed, should be cultivated to its highest capacity, that "He may receive His own with usury." The mind—has not our Heavenly Father bestowed thinking, reasoning, intelligent faculties, that should not lie idle?

Whatever be the bestowment, use it as a priceless gift. There is time enough, means enough, employ them. Genius was formerly needed to aid forward the ear of necessity and labor, now there is ample room, and scope, for all that the human mind has power to accomplish.

If the time given to idleness, folly and extravagance, were appropriated to literature, science, art, and the various departments of usefulness in domestic life and society, what a wreath of beauty would blossom, where hang now but the dark withered leaves of the industry of a former age.

Wealth should not exonerate, but give the more leisure for real, lofty achievement, and successful effort, and a deeper and wide-spread influence through the great channels of benevolence and education. Whose heart will not beat with a warmer emotion when the female talent of America, inspired by active industry and real goodness has deserved the applause of an approving world and the calm bright smile of Heaven.

Farm Journal.] L. G. A.

#### Facts of Interest.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I regret to have learned recently, that the corn crop in portions of the upper districts was still suffering from want of rain. I do not think there is cause for complaint which is usually made by farmers about a drought in the earlier part of the season; but in the warmth of July, a drought cuts off the crop sadly. Let the farmer keep his plows at work between the young corn until rain comes: and he may realize the truth of the aphorism. "a dry June and a dripping July for crops." In the low country since the 20th June we have had rain in abundance until a week past—there is now little water to be seen in the woods. So frequent were the showers too, that I was surprised no



little, at seeing thousands of caterpillars upon the rice-field banks some ten days ago, and in many places on the rice, eating the blade, and the blossom wherever it could be found. The two last years this depredator of crop grass has been noticed in small numbers on the high land; but it is a new enemy for the rice at this stage of its growth, and never before in thirty years has it been seen on the up land in such quantities.—Can this be the “Army worm,” so called among cotton planters? When grown it is near two inches long, and about as large round as a goose quill, of a dull brown color on the back, with longitudinal streaks or shades of green, approaching white towards the under side. It is armed on the back with a few scattered short hairs. The Rice Birds (ortolan), in their annual migration, will be here in a week, and they will fatten on what shall be left.

A friend of mine brought to me the other day what we deem a curiosity in the rice plant, a representation of which, although rough and in pencil, I enclose herewith for your inspection. It is a plant of rice about six weeks old, having two sets of roots. The grain having germinated and put out radicals, the germ when nearly two inches long, has been, by some means, pressed to the earth and has itself taken root, from this latter root the plant springs.

Waccamaw Beach, Aug., '51. R. \* \* A.

We hope to be able to illustrate with cuts in a future number the worm and the rice plant. Such formation as the drawing sent us, is not uncommon with wheat.—Eds

#### The World's Fair.

It is likely to turn out after all that has been said, that American productions at this Fair are not so rude and coarse as to deserve universal contempt. From the opening of the exhibition “young America” has been the subject of all the ridicule the English tongue and pen could conveniently command. American commissioners and visitors have attended the display with their fingers in their mouths, and suffered under deep mortification at the emptiness of the apartment allotted to the United States; but still more chagrined at the unfavorable remarks incessantly ringing in their ears about American articles. Private letters that have crept into light have all had a melancholy and desponding tone; the tables however have lately had quite a change, and John Bull has been in one or two instances obliged “to draw in his horns” and treat Brother Jonathan with some consideration. The trial of the various reaping machines which lately took place in the vicinity of London was so completely triumphant in favor of Mr. McCormick's, an invention of an American, whose name it bears, that the English swagger, it is said, suffered a shocking rebuff and Americans for once recovered from their state of “stricken terror;” it is to be hoped the latter may henceforth have the courage to maintain their equilibrium. A lofty prowess is of the utmost importance in securing equal justice in a contest like the one in the royal palace, and of the omnipotence of

this no people are better apprised than the English. They have for hundreds of years studiously sought to inspire the world with the belief of their superiority, and have undoubtedly by this means elevated themselves, and obtained from the other nations of the earth, if not an undue, certainly a full recognition of all their merits.—It is especially worthy of note that the machine put in competition by the English was a mere copy, and that too a very bad one, of Hussey's, an American invention. The implement is one of very great moment to the Agriculturist, and a premium for this is really worth more to the inventor or to a nation than a thousand premiums for *fancy threads* and *empty georgians*. It is a feather in brother Jonathan's cap of which he may well be proud.

Our plows, which have suffered the reproach of doing very imperfect work, and have been a standing laughing-stock, under the verdict of a trial jury, are subjects of dozens of orders from England, Scotland, and the Continent, to the manufacturers in the United States. This is decidedly a good sign. As a matter of reputation we never have supposed that this country had anything to gain by joining in the London fair, and have never formed that high estimate of its utility to us which some have done. It has probably been a fine money speculation as it was designed by its projectors. It has had incidentally the effect of keeping England prominently before the eyes of the world and assisting her to maintain the supremacy she claims in the arts generally and in the excellence of her Agriculture. This is not a little gain to her. We certainly had no right to look for laurels in this field. Circumstances were adverse to America. It was not reasonably to be expected that a nation so young as ours, and at a distance of three thousand miles, and whose inventive genius has never been taxed by the impelling force of necessity, could fill a space hardly respectable in size by the side of England or other nations distant only the width of a narrow channel, or the Straits of Dover. We ought not therefore to be surprised that they do not run and exclaim “Vos plaudite” when they enter our department. Our experience will be worth something to us. A great deal will be learned from observation and contact that will be invaluable in the practice of agriculture, and in the arts. We shall weigh ourselves with other nations, and learn better perhaps than to bluster so much about American inventions and American genius. We have had so much of this that it is at least fulsome, and a comparison with others may point out to us our weakness, and our strength, our wants and our merits. In proof that we have not claimed too much for the machine of Mr. McCormick, which has been dubbed by way of ridicule “a cross between an Astley's chariot, a flying machine and a treadmill,” we copy from a London paper not likely to concede gratuitously to American implements:

On the present occasion, however, there was a special reason for feeling interested in this meeting. It had been arranged that some trials should take

place at Tiptree of several agricultural implements contributed by foreign and native makers to the Exhibition. For that purpose Colonel Challoner on behalf of this country, the Baron, de Mertens, for Belgium, and Col. Johnston for the United States, were among the party who went down there. Mr. Amos, the consulting engineer of the Royal Agricultural Society, was also present; and Mr. Fisher Hobbs attended as one of the most prominent members of that body. The trials were of great interest, and in one respect of extreme importance, as we shall presently show. A variety of foreign plows were pitted against the best of our native production, and the result of the experiment showed that the former—the American especially—were considerably lighter in draught, but executed their work in a much rougher and less finished manner than the latter. This was much the result that had been anticipated, and will therefore create no great sensation in the agricultural world. The other trials possessed greater novelty, and the result of them will be received with the utmost satisfaction by every one interested in improved farming. In the American department of the Great Exhibition may have been observed two immense straggling implement, described as reaping machines, broad enough to sweep a whole ridge of land and stated to be each capable of reaping 20 acres of corn per day. One of these machines acts by means of a serrated edge like that of an ordinary reaping hook, and it has suspended at a proper height from the ground a sort of paddle wheel, which revolves in a direction opposite to that in which the machine is moving. The cross-bars of this wheel catching the corn presses it against the cutting edge of the machine, which thus passes rapidly along, sweeping everything before it. This implement is exhibited by an American inventor named McCormack. There is another, shown by a different maker, similar in principle but without the wheel, and having a clipping edge like a set of shears. Mr. Garrett, the celebrated implement maker, also produces a reaping machine, the idea of which is evidently taken from the American original, though in construction it presents several mechanical improvement. These three machines were yesterday put to the test at Tiptree, Mr. Mechi magnanimously surrendering his unripe wheat crop for the experiment. From the wet state of the straw Mr. McCormack's was the only one that succeeded in doing its work properly, the wooden wheel above helping its action materially; but the main point—and that in which agriculturists in this country will feel most deeply interested—is the undoubted discovery of a piece of mechanism, simple in construction, and within the reach of every farmer's means, which gives us almost an absolute control over our harvesting operations. McCormack's machine cuts at the rate of two acres per hour, or about 20 acres per day. Its cost does not exceed £25. It can easily be made applicable to the cutting of hay or clover, as well



as corn. A pair of horses—with two hands—one to lead and the other to rake out the quantity of material required for each sheaf, are sufficient to work it thoroughly. About its success, when tried under more favourable circumstances, there cannot be a doubt; and as to its advantages, they were sufficiently indicated yesterday by the loud cheers which burst from the large body of farmers assembled, as soon as the experiment had been made. It is not a little singular that such an invention should come to us from America, where the short-comings of the labor market have compelled people to look out for mechanical facilities in carrying out their harvesting operations. There it has been in existence for seven years, while we in this country have been going on from autumn to autumn, dependent for securing our crops upon armies of impoverished Irish peasants, who come to reap and remain to fill our workhouses, swell our rates, and aggravate the moral and physical wretchedness of our surplus population. The displacement of labor which has been annually taking place among us, owing to our system of harvesting has been a frightful source of great social mischief. Fortunately, this simple reaping machine from the United States presents us with the means of doing so, and if we only avail ourselves of it as eagerly as the experiments of yesterday appear to justify, we shall secure for English farming a protection against climate and an economy of labor which must prove of incalculable advantage.

#### Mechanics.

Those mechanics who rise to foremen and employers, are the reading men of the mass; they aspired to be something, and adopted the best means to secure the desired ends. Worth and intelligence always command respect from those whose respect is worth striving for. We are not pleading for a gross struggle for wealth, although a reasonable amount of it—as a provision for sickness or old age, is a laudable and proper desire; but we plead first of all for an elevation of character as a means to social elevation among men of *real worth*. Wealth without worth will never make a man pass among gentlemen as a current coin, but the man who is industrious, intelligent, trusty, and courteous, will always pass for the genuine metal.

Industry, honesty and intelligence are qualities of character more valuable than gold seven times purified. A talented, first-rate, handy mechanic, without such qualities, will never rise, for he cannot be trusted. It is not the smartest man who is always selected to be a superintendent among his fellow workmen: it is he who combines the greatest amount of abilities with those qualities which give his employers confidence in his moral worth. We have often been solicited to furnish competent mechanics to take charge of new establishments, and have found it very difficult to secure, at any time, the proper man; and no further back than last week a gentleman writing

to us from the south, uses the following language: "Last summer I visited the north and purchased machinery for the manufacture of chairs, and after considerable trouble hired a man alleged to be competent to superintend the whole business. I have not yet been able to commence operations, owing to the incompetency, in every respect, of the man in whom I trusted to superintend my business; can you send me a man with the requisite qualifications, and above all, let him be a gentleman?" We cannot send him the kind of a man he wants and requires. Our real good men are scarce; they soon find situations, and we believe there would be more situations for men (manufacturing establishments would increase) if we had more men capable of filling them honorably and well.

We have now preached a sermon long enough for a week's calm reflection, and next week we will point out the way whereby young mechanics are sure to rise."

#### Save your Slops.

Many people are in the habit of letting their slops from the dish kettle and those from the washing tub run off and waste, never thinking to save the strong substance contained in the water as an article of manure. It is a usual practice to have a spout from the sink to convey the dish water to the back of the house into some spot to get it out of the way. It is a very easy matter to great profit from this wash, as it will make the most valuable manure. I must tell my experience to have one-half believe my story, and perhaps I might need a witness to make it go off. But for some years past I have had a large "slop hole," one perhaps containing ten cart loads of loam, into which is conveyed all the wash from the house. In the summer season the scent arising from this hole is not very agreeable, but is easily made to subside by throwing a little fresh loam upon the surface. There is scarcely a farmer who has not the privilege of saving all his wash from the house, which will net him a benefit above the great portion of manure obtained at a much greater expense.

My manner of making manure is simply this—I draw into the hole where my slops are conveyed at a time about five cart loads of loam; this after planting and in the Fall I take out, put in the hog-yard and fill the hole anew—from which as I have tried, I get the best corn and find it the most profitable manure which I have had the choice of "scraping" an acquaintance with. *Ploughman.*]

**TO CLEAN RUSTED IRON WORK.**—Cover over the work with oil and let it stand for five or six hours. Then wash it off with strong soap-suds and a good brush. The brush must be long in the bristles.—Iron work should never be left wet any length of time.

**TO MAKE HENS LAY.**—The South Carolinian says a neighbor states that hog-

lard is the best thing that he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one cent of this fat as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from sitting, and that, by feeding them with the fat occasionally, his hens continue laying throughout the whole winter.

**CURE FOR CORNS.**—Pare off the hard part of the corn with a sharp knife, not so as to cause it to bleed; apply the inner part of an onion, mashed fine, keep it on during the night, and a very few applications will effect a cure.

**EDGEWOOD PUDDING, OR DESERT CAKE.**—With a moderate sized coffee-cup of sugar, beat four eggs, and then add two cups of molasses, and continue the beating until well done. Of flour sifted light add five cups; butter melted, one cup; sweet milk, or cream, one cup; one teaspoonful, dissolved in warm water, of soda, or saleratus will do, and one small tablespoonful of ginger. Mix well, and bake in the same manner as you would pound cake. Serve hot or cold, for desert or tea, with or without sauce. Silks should always be ironed on the wrong side.

**TO TOUGHEN NEW EARTHEN WARE.**—It is a bad plan to put new earthen ware into boiling-hot water; it should first be plunged into cold water, and placed over a fire where it will heat moderately to the boiling point, and then be permitted to cool again. This process greatly promotes the toughness and durability of common earthen ware, which is generally objectionable for domestic uses on account of its fragility. The glazing on this kind of ware will remain uninjured by the boiling, if a handful of rye or wheat bran be added to the water, and prepare it to withstand successfully, and for a long time, the action of acid or salt.

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### YELLOW CLOVER.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform persons at a distance, that he has been sending these seed by letter, and will be pleased to send them to any part of the United States, at one dollar per ounce (clean seed).

He can send from one to five ounces very safely by mail, and has done so repeatedly without any having miscarried.

Persons wishing seed will please address him by letter, post paid, to FORTLAND, Green county, Alabama, and their orders will be promptly attended to.

H. L. KENNON.

August 5th 1851.

9-tf.

### Land for Sale in Pickens District.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Tract of Land on which he now resides, lying in the fork of Seneca and Tugaloo rivers, on the main road from Pendleton to Carnsville, and twelve miles from the former place, containing nine hundred (900) acres; about one hundred (100) of which is Beaverdam Bottom. The place has on it a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a good Kitchen, and all other necessary out buildings. The site is a beautiful one, the water fine, and the place as healthy as any in the District. To a purchaser the crop now growing on the place will be sold, if desired, on the most favorable terms.

—ALSO—

His place situated at the junction of Little river and Cape creek, eleven miles from Pendleton and five from Pickens C. H., containing One Thousand Acres; forty of which is bottom land and under cultivation. It has on it an excellent Mill Site and Fishery, a comfortable Dwelling House, and other out buildings. There is a good crop now growing on the place, the rent of which will be sold, if desired, to the purchaser of the place.

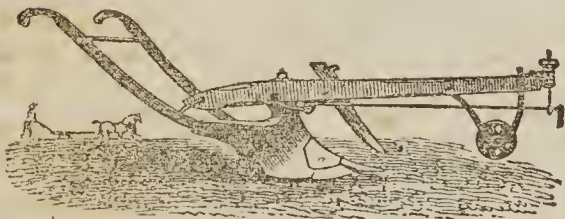
I. G. GAMBRELL.

Pendleton, S. C., Aug. 13, 1851.

The Laurensville Herald and Abbeville Banner will insert once a month for three months, and forward accounts.

I. G. G.

### WHITMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.



THE UNPRECEDENTED and INCREASING INTEREST manifested in AGRICULTURE, and the liberal encouragement which has been given the subscriber, has induced him to engage in the MANUFACTURING business on an EXTENSIVE SCALE. His Factory and Warehouse is now the largest in Baltimore, and probably the most extensive in this country.

His stock for 1851 will consist in part of: 10,000 PLOUGHS embracing his PRE-

MIUM PLOUGHS, and nearly every variety in use from Maine to California.

600 WHITMAN'S PREMIUM CULTIVATORS, at \$4, \$5 and \$6 each.

150 HARROWS, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and \$12 each.

500 PREMIUM STRAW, HAY and CORN-STALK CUTTERS, at 10, 12, 17, 23, 28 and \$37 each.

100 PREMIUM FODDER CUTTERS and GRINDERS, at 30, 35, and \$60.

100 PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, (the best in use) at \$50.

2000 WHITMAN'S PREMIUM CORN-SHELLERS, at 10, 16 and \$18.

2000 PREMIUM WHEAT FANS, GRANT'S and BAMBOROUGH'S (which cannot be equalled) at 25, 28, 30, 32, and \$35.

100 SWEEP POWERS of the most improved plans—Price 90 to \$120.

100 ONE WHEEL or EDDY POWERS, enlarged and improved.—Price \$100.

300 WHITMAN'S PREMIUM THRESHERS the cylinder of which we will warrant to last 100 YEARS, in constant use. This machine breaks less grain and threshes cleaner and faster than any other machine in use.—Price 45 and \$50. Additional price for STRAW CARRIERS, \$15.

100 WHEAT DRILLS which are perfect in their operation, and save enough in the seeding of fifty acres to pay the cost of the Drill.—Price \$100.

100 WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY HORSEPOWERS which received the FIRST PREMIUM at the Maryland State Fair in 1849 and 1850.—Price \$100

100 CORN-PLANTERS, a great labor-saving implement.—Price \$20

REAPING MACHINES, the best in use, price \$125.

50 FIELD ROLLERS, which received the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, at 30, 40 and \$50.

BURR STONE CORN MILLS—Price \$90 to 120.

A large stock of Chain and Suction Pumps, Water Rams, Ox-Yokes, Root-Pullers, Sausage-meat Cutters and Stuffers, Cow-Milkers, Churns, Post-hole Augurs, Agricultural Furnaces, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Garden and Horticultural Tools, and every description of Farm Implements found in this country.

—ALSO—

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS of every variety.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. GUANO, and all the various kinds of FERTILIZERS in use, all of which will be sold at WHOLESALE and RETAIL as low as can be had in the United States, the quality considered.

A Catalogue of 120 pages, containing a description of our Implements and Machinery, will be forwarded gratis, if applied for by mail post paid—and all orders accompanied with cash or satisfactory references, will meet with prompt attention.

EZRA WHITMAN, JR.  
corner of Light and Pratt Sts.,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

January 1, 1851.

### THE SPANISH.

THIS magnificent SPANISH JACK-ASS, who has just made his entrance into America, will, as soon as he recovers from the effects of a long sea voyage, be ready for the work of procreation. He will have but one Station, and that at my Plantation, on Seneca River, Four Miles North-west of Pendleton Village.

An opportunity of rare occurrence is now offered the country, for the propagation of a splendid stock of Mules, whose superiority for agricultural purposes, will be admitted by all who have given them a fair trial.

In relation to this excellent JACK, suffice it to say,—he cost a great deal of money,—and for size form and action, was one among five of the best that could be procured in Spain by a special agent.

Pre-engagements should be made by all those who are anxious to put to him in the Fall, as his number will be limited to a few.

He will be let to a few Mares during his recovery this Summer.

### TERMS.

Twelve dollars Insurance for Mares.

Twenty-five dollars Insurance for Jennets.

J. W. CRAWFORD.

Cold Spring, July, 1851. 8-tf

### SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS.



THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of Dr. BROYLES' CELEBRATED SUBSOIL PLOUGH, the utility of which it is unnecessary here to mention, as its superiority over any other similar kind is proverbial.

A. M. BENSON.

Commission Merchant.

Hamburg, S. C., July, 1851. 7-tf

### GRASS and GARDEN SEED.

5000 Bushels Herds Grass Seed.

500 " Prime Clover Seed,

500 " " Timothy Seed,

20 " " Lucerne Seed.

30 " " Turnip Seed, New Crop.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Market price, by

C. B. ROGERS. At his Seed and Agricultural Warehouse.

No. 29, Market St., Philadelphia.

July, 1851.

8-e

### C. B. ROGERS

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,



No. 29, MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE the subscriber has on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements of his own manufacture, ever offered in this city. He would call the attention of Planters to his new CAST STEEL, EXTENDING POINT, SELF-SHARPENING SURFACE and SUBSOIL PLOW of his own invention, which for ease of draft and durability is well adapted to southern Planting. He has also an extensive assortment of Grass and Garden Seed, of his own raising and importing from the best gardens in Europe. All goods or seed warranted to be as represented by

C. B. ROGERS.

July, 1851,

8-tf